

Acquittal of Two Communists Spurs Fight on Smith Act

See Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5



WILLIAM J. PENNOCK, his mother, Mrs. Marjorie Hill, and his wife, Louise, met at Washington Pension Union convention Friday, shortly after the Pension Union president was released on \$10,000 bail (photo, below). Pennock pledged a fight to assure all seven from this state arrested on Smith Act charges Sept. 17 are released and their frameup indictments smashed. Part of 60-person delegation of Washington Pension Union (photo, left) as they demanded bail for Pennock be lowered from original \$25,000. Little man seated at desk is U. S. Attorney J. Charles Dennis. Scoring bail as "outrageous" in tense exchange with Dennis is E. L. Pettus (head showing, far left), Pension Union leader and father of Terry Pettus, arrested Sept. 17 with Pennock and 16 others on Smith Act charges.

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Why Living Standards Drop

Charts and story about the effects of the war economy on the living standards of the workers that show behind the false front of war 'prosperity' is the reality of a falling living standard.

Attorney for The Defense

George W. Crockett, Jr., is welcomed home after a prison sentence. They're still out to 'get' him . . . and the people come to his defense.

Sour Note for Sugar Workers

Hawaiian sugar workers have taken a strike vote to back up their demands for a wage rise. Indications are the employers will plead poverty. But the facts show a different story.

A River Is Challenged

The great canal system opened on the Volga River arrests one's attention. But it is equalled, if not surpassed, by the vast plan of the entire system when completed.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Marshall's Error Bares Fraud of Bail Claims

SEATTLE, Wash. THE FRAUDULENT CLAIM of the Truman Administration that unheard of bail figures are required in Smith Act cases stood exposed for all to see this week—through a U. S. marshal's error.

John S. Daschback, Civil Rights Congress state director and one of seven Northwest Smith Act victims, was mistakenly freed for a brief time Friday—on no bail whatsoever.

Daschback voluntarily returned after contacting his lawyer and confirming his understanding that no bail had been posted in his case.

Only six hours previously a high powered Justice Dept. attorney, shipped here from New York state to prosecute the seven local Smith Act cases, had argued against reduction of bail from \$25,000.

Speaking specifically of Daschback and Pension Union Pres. William J. Pennock, Special U. S. Atty. Edward C. Wallace told a

federal judge bail should not be reduced because "this is neither a political charge nor an ordinary charge such as narcotics."

"Violation of the Smith Act is a nationwide conspiracy," Wallace continued. "You (meaning Federal Judge John C. Bowen) cannot ignore the facts of life."

Despite Wallace's arguments, Judge Bowen reduced bail to \$10,000 each for Pennock and Daschback.

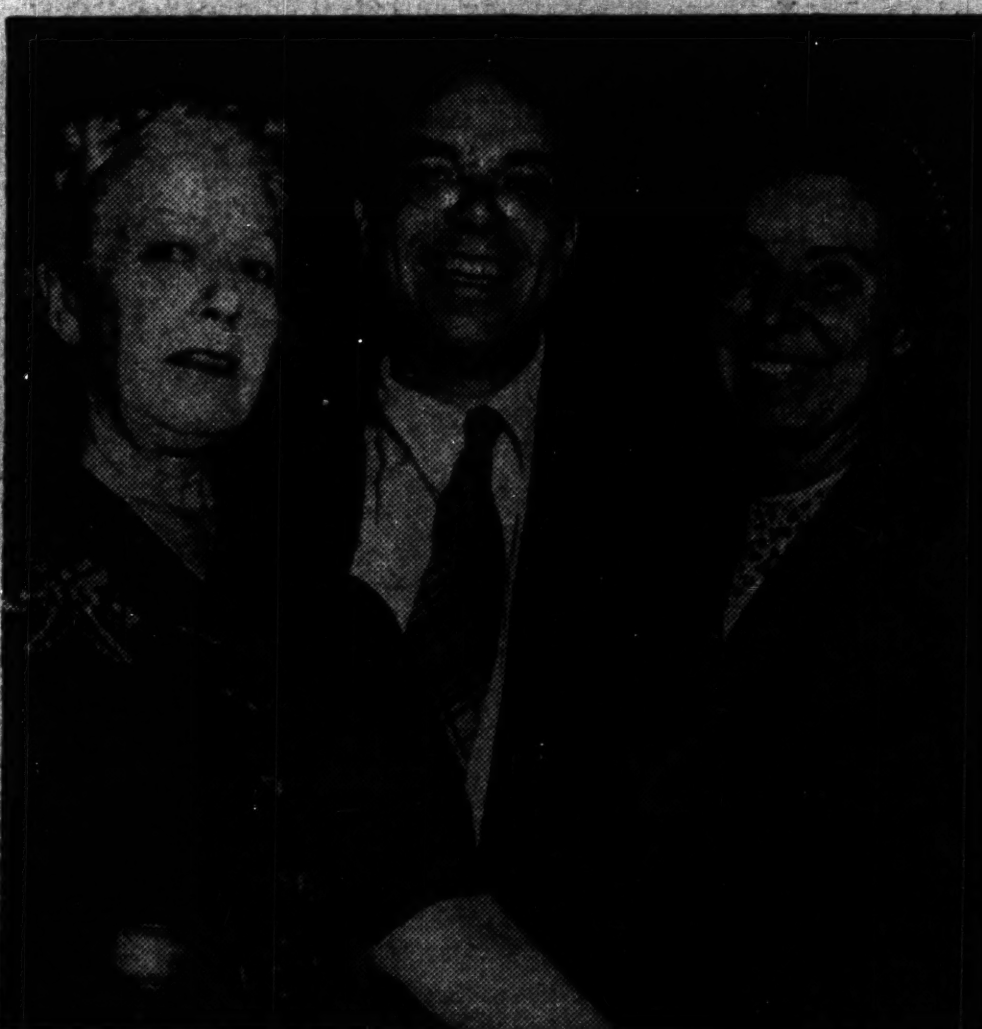
With the Pension Union convention coming up, the decision of counsel and others active in the defense was to bail out Pennock first. But the U. S. marshal sent to release Pennock though the \$10,000 provided bail for both prisoners.

Daschback took full advantage of his forced release to issue a brief statement, given to but not printed by the commercial press. He said:

"The one lawful thing the Justice Department has done in these

Washington Smith Act cases is to release me at the correct bail—nothing.

"The 'no bail' figure matches exactly the 'no evidence' of the Justice Department in these cases."



Nixon's Alibi Can't Hide Links to Wealthy Backers

Story and editorial on Page 4

Asian Peace Parley Sets Stage for Cease-Fire

THE ASIAN-PACIFIC Peace Conference opened in Peking Friday with more than 500 delegates from about 40 countries grappling with problems of how to bring peace to Korea and to establish friendly economic and cultural relations between all countries in the area.

It was the first time in history the Asian and Pacific peoples had assembled to determine their own destiny. It will coincide with the celebration of People's China's third birthday—the October 1 National Day.

Included among the delegates were leading personalities in the cultural and political life and the struggle for peace of the various countries. Soong Ching-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) heads the Chinese delegation, which also includes Kuo Mo-jo and Jeng Chen as vice-chiefs. Colombia's delegation includes Jorge Bayona, secretary of the National Peace Council of Colombia. A delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic is Chad-raval'n Lodoidanba, noted writer. The Ceylonese journalist, D. P. Gunawarde and famed Buddhist monk and scholar, Rev. Narawila Dhammaratana; M. G. Desai, Indian journalist; Courtney Archer and Rewi Alley of New Zealand; Shwe Udaung, writer and Mahn Tun Yin, member of Parliament, Burma, were all among early arrivals at the conference.

Delegations are expected from the Middle Eastern and Northern African countries, as well as from every Asian land. Many Latin American countries are represented. And Australian and Japanese peace fighters have defied passport bans in their countries to attend.

THE CONFERENCE opened on the eve of a rigged election in Japan, an ominous event but for the atmosphere of security and confidence set off by the conclusion of the Chinese-Soviet negotiations in Moscow. Newspapers and the people were still talking about the accords reached in Moscow by the Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai.

Aside from the agreements on economic and cultural exchange, the Soviet Union's return of the Changchun Railway to the Peking government and the granting of China's request to maintain Soviet troops in Port Arthur excited most comment. The return of the railroad, which is regarded as the most efficient in China, was acclaimed as another example of the "scrupulous regard with which the Soviet Union observes its international agreements and treaties."

A STATEMENT of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on the Port Arthur agreement is indicative of the popular feeling: "Japan is working in collusion with the United States to expand its armaments and prepare for war. Since Japan is organizing an army in the name of a 'Police Reserve Corps' and this corps has already been taking part in the aggressive war against Korea, the Chinese and Soviet peoples who have undertaken the important mission of preserving peace in the Far East, cannot but take this necessary measure. The extension of the period of the joint use of the naval base of Port Arthur until such time as the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union conclude a peace treaty with Japan is precisely within the framework of such necessary measures."

CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION to Japan is expected at the conference, for the October 1 election arbitrarily set by the Yoshida regime is seen as a move to strengthen Yoshida's hand against the peace forces.



JAPAN ELECTION—Carrying banners to identify themselves, candidates for various offices register in Tokyo for Oct. 1 Japanese elections, brought about as result of premier Yoshida's recent dissolution of the Diet.

ing and fascizing Japan. In this, Yoshida has the full support of the Zaibatsu, or wealthy ruling families. The Kyodo news agency reported on September 3 that "a group representing Japan's big businessmen" was "working secretly behind the political scene and had pledged all-out support to the Liberal Party in order to hold up the Japanese Communists." The report said that Zanzan Ishibashi, former Finance Minister and a leader in the Ichiro Hatoyama faction of the Liberal Party, is raising 150 million yen in contributions from the Zaibatsu for the re-election of Yoshida's gang. An alleged rift between the Yoshida and Hatoyama factions has been healed under instructions of the Zaibatsu.

Listed among the 20 Japanese big businessmen involved in the

backstage maneuvers are Ataru Kobayashi, president of Japan Development Bank; Shinsuke Asao, president of the Japanese Steamship Company; and Yaichi Sasaki, president of the Japan Petroleum Company, who is connected with American Caltex Oil Company. Coinciding with this development, the Yoshida regime is multiplying terror against the Communist Party, while simultaneously speeding the process of militarization. Working closely with U. S. Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Yoshida ordered the arrest of Communist Diet members and local leaders, and announced his intention to ban the Party in the elections. Delegates to the Peking Peace Conference were denied passports, and a campaign of slander and intimidation launched against all progressive organizations and publications.

U.S., Soviets Can Live in Peace, Church Poll Says

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—An opinion poll reflecting the attitude of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S. on several major issues shows that the majority of Episcopalian clergy and laymen believe peaceful co-existence is possible for the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Sixty-six percent of the laity, according to the sampling, said they thought the world was big enough for the U.S. and Russia to live in without fighting, while 80 percent of the clergy believed that the two countries did not have to engage in war.

The results of the poll were released here at the recent triennial national convention of the church.

The Rev. Paul N. Weston, assistant secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the church's National Council said that the poll was taken in May and June based on a scientifically valid random sample of several thousand Episcopalians who were questioned in confidence.

Other highlights of the poll showed that: Fifty percent of the clergy believe that freedom of speech in the U. S. is getting to be not much more than a figure of speech. A majority believe that people of different colors and religious beliefs do not "get a square deal" in this country. Only 20 percent of the clergy and eight percent of the laity believe in segregation. In the U. S. only 10 percent of the clergy and 12 percent of the laity believe that the U. S. should use atomic weapons.

Peace Is Key Issue Hallinan Tells PP

A NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN for a cease-fire in Korea dramatized by picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson speak were the highlights of a three-day meeting in Philadelphia of the National Committee of the Progressive Party, Vincent Hallinan, the Party's candidate for President, summed up the session, attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, by declaring that the "keynote issue before the American people in this 1952 campaign is the issue of peace—and that means peace in Korea as of now, an issue which both Eisenhower and Stevenson are carefully avoiding."

The committee, ending three days of discussion at the Broadwood Hotel which were attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, adopted a program of publicizing the peace issue through a stepped-up campaign drive including the mass circulation of the party's "peace pact card." The delegates also voted to mobilize peace picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson spoke featuring signs demanding their solution to the Korean war and calling for an immediate cease-fire.

Hallinan called on the Progressive Party leaders to carry the campaign "to the street corners, the shop gates, the union halls, and the meeting places of groups throughout the country."

The conference reaffirmed the party's policy of insisting of an immediate cease-fire in Korea with negotiations by civilians to follow which would "iron out" the prisoner-of-war issue, now causing the stalemate at Panmunjon.

The sessions which began last Friday evening were chaired jointly by Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the party, with Elmer Benson, former Minnesota governor, who could not attend because of illness, and Mrs. Alice Liveright, Philadelphia County Progressive Party chairman. Hallinan, who arrived from Connecticut on Saturday with a strenuous 35-day campaign trip through California, the Midwest and New England, enunciated the party's three-point campaign which he said had been greeted with enthusiasm wherever it had been presented.

Reporting on the organizational drive of the Progressive Party, C. B. Baldwin, national secretary and campaign manager, said that in November "at least 82 percent of the American people will be able to vote for the party following the drives throughout the country by state Progressive Party organizations to secure places on the state ballot." Already 20 such states

have met ballot requirements, Baldwin said, despite the drastic tightening of state ballot laws in many states since 1948.

He announced that in the drives for signatures to get on the ballot more than 1,000,000 people had already heard directly about the PP and that 25 percent of these had signed the petitions.

The Negro representation committee report, unanimously adopted, called for campaigns to get the "largest possible vote for our candidates," Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, first Negro woman ever nominated for Vice President, resounding independent vote for the Progressive Party ticket for peace and equality is the most forceful notice the Negro people can give to the bosses of both old political parties that they must deliver on their long delayed promises of civil rights and full Negro representation," it said.

Mrs. Bass was confined to her home because of a heavy cold and was unable to attend the conference.

THE COMMITTEE adopted four major resolutions which dealt with ending the Korean war now, repeal of the Smith Act and the fight on McCarthyism, a stepped-up campaign for increased Negro representation and the struggle for civil rights, and full support to the 30,000 farm equipment strikers at the International Harvester Co.

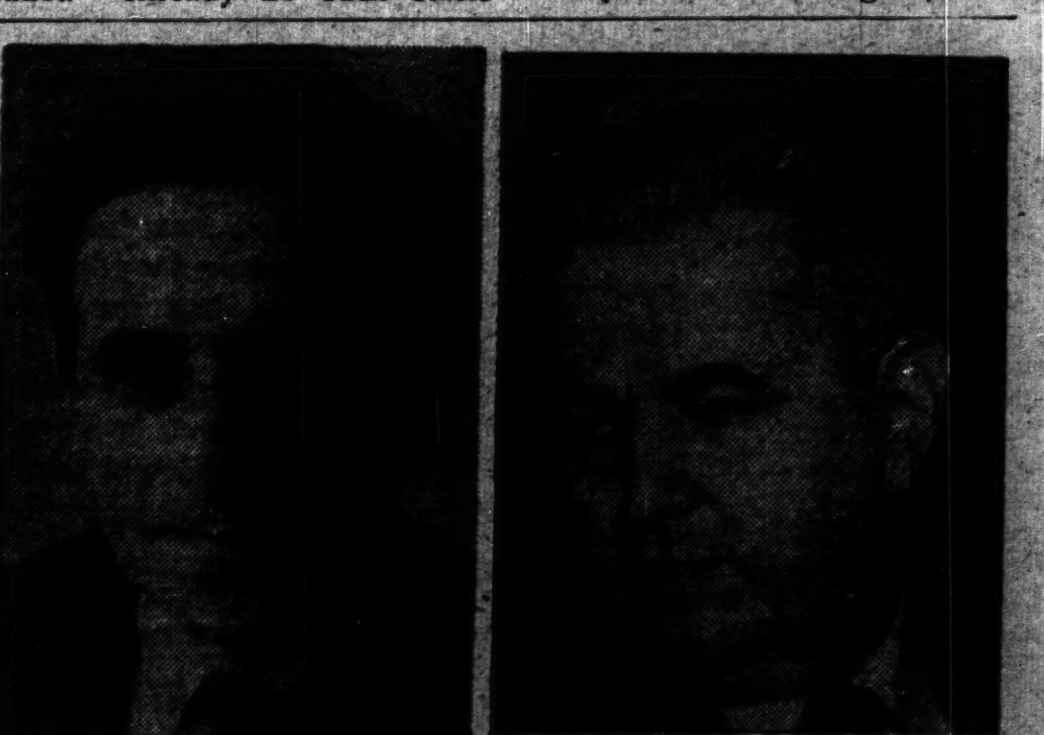
The resolution on the Korean war cited Walter Lippmann, conservative commentator for the Herald-Tribune, who asked last week: "Why does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war, and why are we where we are, and how we might work out of this dead end?" Lippmann answered his own question, "because for partisan purposes it hurts everybody who touches it."

Calling on "every member and every friend" of the Progressive Party "to enlist every one who desires peace, every man and woman irrespective of political allegiance, to step up the demand to end the killings and the fighting in Korea now," the cease-fire resolution declared:

"The Republicans call Truman's war. The Democrats say it is also a Republican war. It is time for the American people to make it nobody's war."

SEN. RICHARD NIXON, Republican vice-presidential candidate, was linked with McCarthyism in a resolution which charged that his slush fund provided by the California "millionaire's club" exposed further that the "cry of

(Continued on Page 6)



JOHN GATES CARL WINTER
ASK BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CARL WINTER, JOHN GATES

The National Committee for Amnesty for Smith Act Victims is calling on all friends and supporters of Carl Winter and Johnny Gates to send them birthday greetings. Both of these Communist leaders have birthdays this month: Carl Winter on Sept. 25, when he was 46; and John Gates on Sept. 28, when he will be 39. Address: Winter, FMB 10349, Lewisburg, Pa. and Gates, FMB 71487, Annapolis, Md.

Charge Firm Facing Strike Was Involved In Sentner's Arrest

By CARL HIRSCH

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — A company which was engaged in talks with UE leader William Sentner as chief union negotiator, and was facing a strike was directly involved in the FBI arrest of Sentner under the Smith Act, and had foreknowledge of the arrest. This charge, made in a telegram to the convention of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, came as a bombshell to the UE convention's concluding session here. The company named was the Eagle Signal Corp. in East Moline, Ill. The 600 workers at the plant have since gone on strike, joining the Harvester Corp. workers who are on the picket lines at the Rock Island Farmall plant, where Sentner was also actively giving leadership.

The telegram to the convention, sent by local presidents in Charles City and Davenport, Ia., and in Canton, Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Ill., declared flatly that Sentner was arrested "to scuttle UE negotiations with the Eagle Signal Corp. and to smash the Harvester strike."

The wire read as follows:

"Monday night, an Eagle Signal foreman told UE steward Sam Housh and other workers that Sentner would be 'picked up in two or three weeks.' The foreman declared that this information was announced at the company's foremen's meeting a few days ago."

"The company's foreknowledge of the FBI's arrest of Sentner proves conclusively the collaboration between the government and employers against the workers."

Don Harris, president of Missouri-Iowa District 8, opened the convention discussion of Sentner's arrest. He told how Sentner had been arrested on a telephone warrant from Attorney General McGranery. Sentner was brought before U.S. Commissioner Sennett, who is also the attorney for John Deere & Co., a big farm equipment manufacturer.

The commissioner addressed Sentner in vile language and told him, "I can't shoot you but I wish I could."

"This is what's going on in this America of ours," Harris told the UE convention. "It's our job—those of us who are still free—to fight back while there is still time." Convention delegates of many political views paid tribute to the UE leader, pointing out that although they had heard he was a professed Communist, the important thing was not his political views but his outstanding service to the union.

President Albert J. Fitzgerald told in stirring words how Sentner had proved to step down as district president because he had become the target of red-baiting attacks.

"I agreed to it at the time," said Fitzgerald, "but I say to you now that if we had kept Bill Sentner as district president, we would be a stronger union today."

Bob Kirkwood, now of Local 810, told of his being arrested with Sentner and seven others in the 98-day Maytag strike of 1938 and indicted under the Iowa criminal syndicalism law.

Sentner was arrested in order wood, "but sometimes history repeats itself, and let's remember that the Iowa law was finally declared unconstitutional and we went free."

A resolution passed by the convention called for action to defend Sentner and his wife, Toni, who is threatened with deportation, as well as "other victims of the vicious attacks."

NELSON BROUGHT IN CHAINS INTO PITTSBURGH COURT

PITTSBURGH, Penna. — The hearing today before federal judge William Alvah Stewart on motions for dismissal of the indictments against Steve Nelson and his five co-defendants in the local Smith Act case was marked by the judge's constant interruptions of attorneys Ralph Powe and Hymen Schlesinger who appeared for Andy Onda, the only defendant represented by counsel.

Judge Stewart treated attorney Ralph Powe, Negro lawyer of Washington and New York City, particularly shabbily. Stewart told Powe, "If you're going to indulge in political comments and speeches, I will stop you."

When Powe cited the token representation of Negroes, manual workers and foreign-born among those chosen for jury service, although these groups comprise the majority of those living in the judicial district, the judge broke in, "that just isn't true, and you know it."

Then, referring to Powe's charge that in effect the federal system of jury selection resulted in the exclusion of the lower-income economic groups, the judge said, "I just don't see how you can make such a statement."

When Schlesinger, in his turn,

insisted on enough time on his argument for the many interruptions of the judge, the judge accused the attorney of "turning the hearing into a filibuster."

Judge Stewart announced the trial would begin Oct. 14. He also stated he would appoint a physician this week to examine Onda, whose motion for severance on grounds of a serious heart condition has been pending.

Nelson was brought to the hearing in handcuffs, with a heavy leather belt attached to the handcuffs and fastened tight around his body so that it was impossible for him to move his arms. Half a dozen armed sheriffs accompanied him. One stood within two feet of him while he was conversing in the corridor with his wife and children.

Federal District Attorney Edward Boyle brusquely thrust aside a group of Civil Rights Congress representatives. Allegheny County District Attorney William Malone refused likewise to see a delegation on bail for Nelson.

HALLINAN WILL SPEAK ON WMYC NEXT MONDAY

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, has been granted broadcast time over WMYC next Monday, Sept. 29, from 2 to 2:30 p.m.

The time has been granted in reply to a request made by the American Labor Party for "time equal to that given Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson when their speeches to the recent American Legion convention were carried over WMYC."

The ALP state campaign headquarters also announced that Hallinan will make his first campaign appearance in this city at the 1952 ALP Election Campaign Dinner tomorrow night (Wednesday) at the Hotel Astor.

Sharing the platform with him will be Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro author and scholar; Paul Robeson; Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senator, and Charles Collins, ALP state vice-chairman.

Mine, Mill Union Calls Parley On Political Action for Oct. 6

DENVER, Colo.—The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has sent out a call to all its locals in the U. S. for a National Political Action Conference, to be held in Salt Lake City, Oct. 6 and 7.

At the same time, the union renewed its demand that the McCarran "Internal Security" committee hearings in Salt Lake City Oct. 7 and 8 be thrown open to the public, and that rank and file members of Mine-Mill be given an

opportunity to testify.

"The record of this committee makes it obvious that Senator McCarran intends to call in renegades such as Ken Eckert, Ralph Rasmussen, Angelo Verdu and Homer Wilson, who have devoted their

entire energies in recent years to a campaign to destroy our union," declared Orville Larson, International vice president of Mine-Mill. "We think the committee should give our own members a chance to speak, to tell the truth about the democratic way in which our union works, in which it elects leadership," Larson added.

"When rank and file members

British Quakers Ask Cease-Fire Now

The demand for a cease fire in Korea now, with the POW issue to be negotiated later, is reaching world proportions.

British Quakers yesterday placed this demand which is being carefully kept out of the president's eyes by the State Department and Eisenhower, before Winston Churchill

and exchange of prisoners to be undertaken either by a commission representing Asian governments and approved by both sides, or by a commission of two appointed by each side. Under the Quaker plan, prisoners, rejecting repatriation, would get asylum, but only in rear war situations.

A cease-fire now, on the terms already approved, with unresolved issues to be considered later, and secret negotiations on recreating

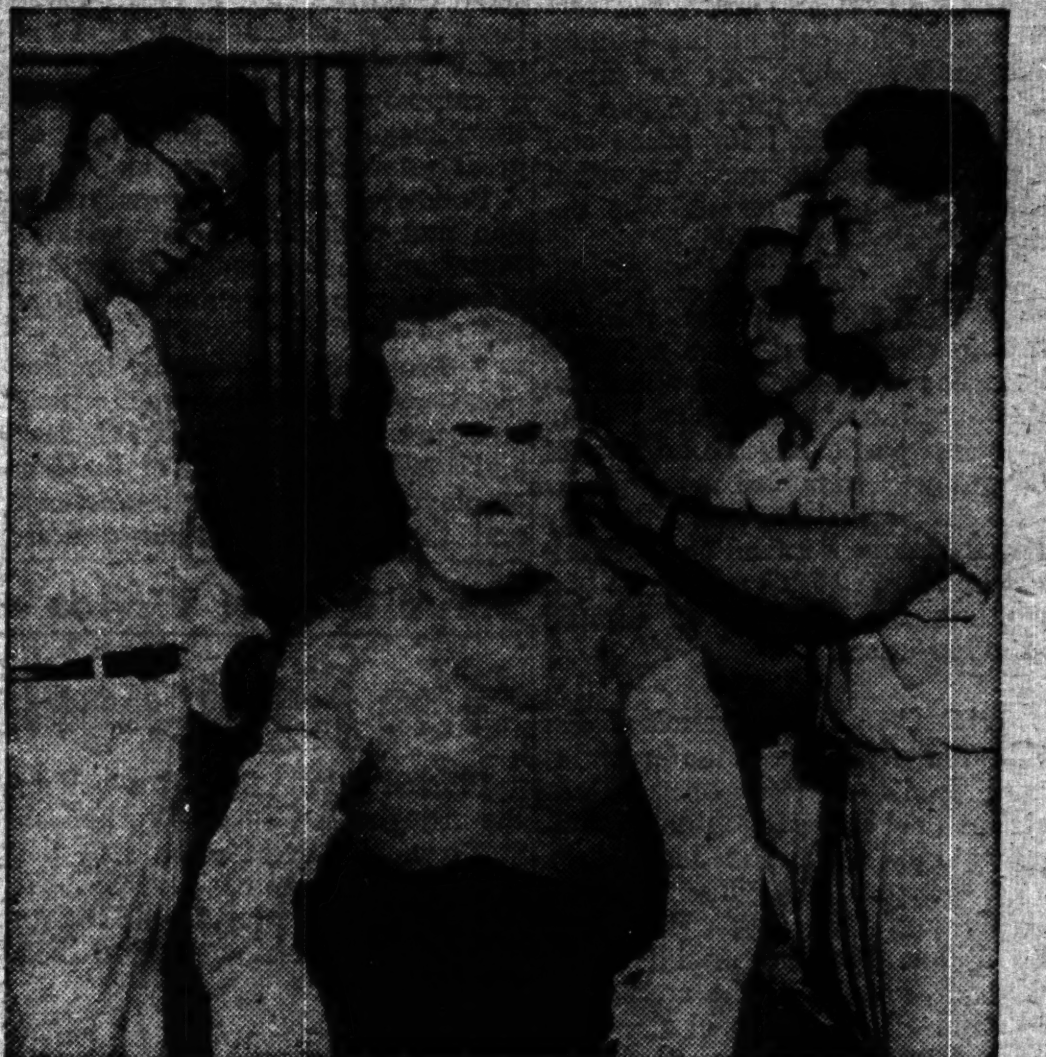
areas where they could not be used again in fighting. • The Indian government's good offices to be used in negotiations. • All governments, as well as press and radio, to avoid belligerence in commenting on the Korean situation.

of our union have requested that the Oct. 7 and 8 hearings be open to the public, Sen. McCarran has flatly refused to give a 'yes-or-no' answer," Larson went on. "The time has come to end the star-chamber methods of this committee, and bring them out into the full light of day, so that the people can see how McCarran and his pals are trying to weaken, not only our union, but the whole American labor movement."

Workers Hurt In Philadelphia Fires



Firemen ease a worker out of a blazing armature plant in Philadelphia where he had been trapped by a flash fire.



His face and hands swathed in bandages, an employee of Sloan-Blabon Corp., a Philadelphia linoleum factory, is treated for burns at Episcopal Hospital. He was one of 19 workers injured when kettles holding 2,400 gallons of oil exploded.

Ask Stevenson Set Up FEPC

CHICAGO. — A conference of Progressive Party members in Chicago's First Congressional District this week called on Gov. Adlai Stevenson to use his executive power to establish a Fair Employment Practices code in all matters under his jurisdiction. Stevenson never fulfilled the platform pledge of his party in the 1948 elections in Illinois that their candidate

would enforce such a measure should the State Legislature fail to adopt it.

In addition to a postcard and petition drive on the State FEPC issue, the Progressives will present for approval two more immediate campaigns: to stop the threatened rent raise of 10 percent for Chicago tenants, and to defeat the recent proposal by the "Committee of 19" for a new city income tax.

Organization of a drive for write-in votes for Progressive Party candidates in November will be outlined by Al Janney, Assistant State Director.

Mid-West CRC Meet Pushes Fight For Nelson's Freedom

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—With encouraging reports of achievements in rallying support for the appeals of Steve Nelson from his sedition frameup and for himself and his five co-defendants in the coming Smith Act trial here the Mid-Western Conference of the Civil Rights Congress reconvened last Sunday at the local headquarters.

CRC delegations attended from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Western and Eastern Pennsylvania. There was a delegation from New York City representing the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who fought under Nelson's leadership in the war to save the Spanish Republic from fascism. Two top officers of the national Civil Rights Congress, Wm. Patterson and Aubrey Grossman also attended.

A LETTER of greetings from Nelson in his cell in the County Workhouse calling for an intensification of the campaign and reaffirming his stand for peace and democracy as the most important issues facing the people was enthusiastically applauded.

Reports of the CRC chapter showed that since the meeting two months ago defense activities have become centralized about the Pittsburgh cases—and the Nelson case in particular. Hundreds of telegrams, letters and many phone calls went to District Attorney James Malone demanding that Nelson be allowed his release on bail pending the appeals, as granted in other cases.

THE CHAPTERS reported distribution of a large amount of literature on the Nelson case, including the new four-page tabloid newspaper Pittsburgh Freedom News and the pamphlets For Valor in Battle and The Right to Speak for Peace. Many thousand copies were distributed of the articles by columnist I. F. Stone of the New York City Compass on the case. Big meeting of hundreds attending were reported from Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York, with good response to appeals for financial help.

Some chapters reported successful house-to-house canvassing for signatures to protest postal cards to Malone. The Chicago group mailed 3,000 such postcards to lawyers in that area and got a good response. Mailing into the thousands were related.

A beginning was reported on the organization of defense committees among particular groups of the population, such as the foreign-born, who are seriously menaced by related suppressive measures such as the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

A feature of the conference was the large number of Negro workers who are leaders in the chapters and who gave some of the most instructive reports. Wm. Patterson,

CRC national executive secretary, himself a long-time leader of the struggle for Negro rights, emphasized the prime importance of the Negro people and the labor movement to the defense campaigns around the Pittsburgh cases.

THE DELEGATE of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade told how Nelson himself had even from his cell in the County Jail here stirred his comrades of that group into a fighting spirit by his letters from prison. The Veterans of national groups from such countries as France, England, Italy and anti-fascist Germany were, he said, conducting a campaign in their own lands for Nelson's release that was of great international importance.

Following reports on organization and policy by Grossman and Patterson the following program of action was unanimously adopted:

- Arousing the unions to the close relationship between their struggles against the T-H law and the growing resort of the big employers to anti-labor injunctions and the menace to their organi-

zations of such legislation as the Smith Act and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, tying in the cases of the Communist defendants.

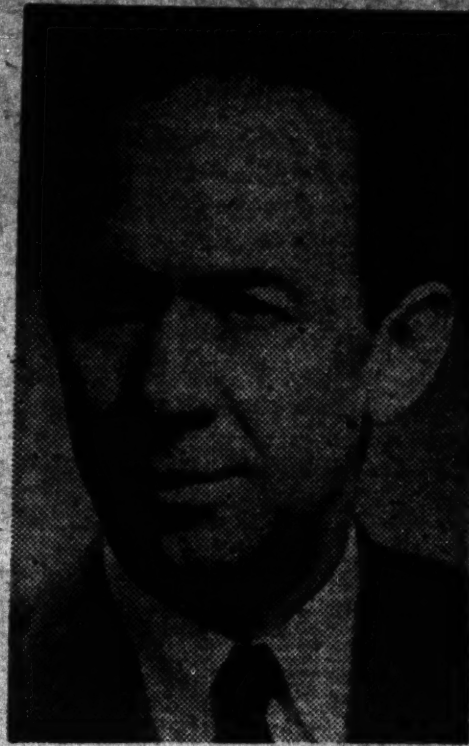
- Organization of committee of nationally known figures to spend some time in Pittsburgh investigating at first hand the terrorization and frameups in the Pittsburgh cases, with the publication of their findings in a pamphlet for nationwide distribution.

- Organization of defense committees around each of the six defendants, but particularly Ben Careathers, long-time Negro leader in Pittsburgh; and for Nelson and Andy Onda, among the Slav-ic groups.

- Circulation in the thousands of an editorial from the New York Catholic Worker, which compared the sentencing of Nelson to the frameups of Sacco and Vanzetti.

- The close tieup of local actions involving terror and repression of the Negro people with the Nelson case.

In closing the Conference Patterson summarized the basic struggle in our country, of which the



STEVE NELSON

fight against the Pittsburgh frameups is a very important factor, as that of Peace as against War and Democracy as against fascism. It was with this conviction that the delegates returned to their respective areas determined to carry out effectively and quickly the building of a great broad movement that will secure the freedom of Steve Nelson and his co-defendants and check reaction generally.

Steve Nelson Writes on:

'The Fight Against This Crude Frameup'

PITTSBURGH.—From his cell in the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox Steve Nelson sent the following letter to the Mid-western Conference of the Civil Rights Congress, which met here last Sunday.

Dear friends:

I take this opportunity of thanking you for the way in which your organization rallied to the support of the defendants in the Pittsburgh state sedition and federal Smith Act cases.

The Prosecution, particularly in my case, embodied the crassest form of McCarthyism, dominating our courts and using them as a shield behind which to carry on the systematic destruction of not only the rights of progressives but more menacing, of the rights of the people as a whole, especially the Negro people and the workers.

The great number of protests from all parts of the country against my mistreatment and vicious sentence results from the growing awareness that what faces us in Pittsburgh is a pattern that will be followed elsewhere unless this reaction is checked. The menace in the Pittsburgh prosecutions is the greater because they were

instigated and are being pushed by demagogic, self-seeking politicians within the Democratic Party like Judges Michael A. Musmanno and Harry M. Montgomery, whose respective aims are to become Governor and U. S. Senator.

These red-baiters framed me up as a means of striking back at the rising tide of struggle all over the nation against these political witch-hunts—these thought-control and book-burning trials.

The object of my transfer to the County Workhouse was to deprive me of the opportunity to write to people and receive visits from my family and friends, as well as to hamper the preparation of my defense in the coming Smith Act trial and in the preparation of my appeals in the state sedition case.

The Pittsburgh Smith Act case differs from all other such cases in that here the federal government has the job of whitewashing the crude frameup perpetrated on me and my two co-defendants by the local courts.

Despite these maneuvers, I am confident that the struggle for an immediate end to the war in Korea, and for civil rights and world peace will go forward. I urge that these issues be given maximum support in the forthcoming elections and that all work hard for those candidates who stand for a peoples' program.

Again thanking those who participated in this fight, especially the Civil Rights Congress and the Vets.

Fraternally yours.

NEGRO VOTERS RAP JUDGE FOR DIXIECRAT DECISION

PITTSBURGH.—Judge Harry Montgomery's Dixiecrat decision in the notorious Highland Park swimming pool case is not helping him to win the support of Negro voters here for his Supreme Court candidacy.

Montgomery, Democratic candidate for the state Supreme Court, is the judge who sent Steve Nelson to jail for 20 years in reviving the old, anti-labor state Sedition Act.

In discussing the Highland Park case, the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly, declared in July, 1950:

"Whereas all the real culprits when tried were freed, Albert (a white worker) was found guilty, sentenced to 23 months in the workhouse, fined \$500, and subjected to a severe tongue-lashing by Judge Harry Montgomery."

"Whether Communist or not, Albert was on the side of the law in Highland Park. If he was advocating anything, he was advocating the right of Negroes to use taxpayers' swimming pool. That was the same side the police were supposed to be on. That was the side the Mayor was on, and pre-

sumably that is the side Judge Montgomery would be on."

The Pennsylvania Peace Convention for the Hallinan-Mrs. Bass presidential ticket last week included the defeat of Montgomery in its program.

Seattle Dockers Rap Decision IN Bridges Case

SEATTLE, Wash.—Longshoremen's Local 119 has joined the wave of protest against the Appeals Court decision upholding the "perjury" conviction of Harry Bridges and two other officers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The Seattle local took action at a heavily attended stop-work meeting last Monday at which the resolution offered by San Francisco's Local 10 was passed by virtually unanimous vote. The resolution, unanimously endorsed

NEW RISE IN MILK PRICES IS THREATENED

PITTSBURGH.—Prospects of the housewife being taxed an additional cent or more a quart for milk in this area loom with the announcement by the State Milk Control Commission that it will hold a hearing here Sept. 29, to be followed by another in Harrisburg Oct. 2.

The Pittsburgh hearing will consider demands by the Keystone Milk Producers Assn. of Western Pennsylvania and the Dairyman's Co-operative Sales Assn. for a cent-a-quart price increase, all of which is to go to the farmers. The Harrisburg hearing is to take up demands of the Pennsylvania Assn. of Milk Dealers for lower prices for the milk they buy from the farmers.

The producers' associations represent hundreds of dairy farmers scattered throughout the area, both big and little owners included. The dealers association is dominated by the big companies, which in various ways control most of the apparently independent local firms.

THE MILK CONTROL Commission last Aug. 1 increased the price of milk a cent a quart. The dealers and farmers split this 50-50. Of the present 24 cents a quart price for milk delivered in Pittsburgh, the farmer gets about 13½ cents and the dealer 10½ cents. The differential in favor of the dealer has been increasing over many years.

The Keystone Milk Producers Assn. charges that the milk dealers are "plotting" to get their "cut" out of any increase granted the farmers. It accuses them of attempting further to complicate the present system under which the price paid producers is determined by the dealers' use of the milk. "While the farmer and public are trying to figure it out," the statement declares, "the milk companies will be lining their pockets with what we thought was going to be our one-cent increase."

THE OFFICE of Price Stabilization has ruled that milk dealers in the Pittsburgh area cannot charge more than the minimum rate established by the State Milk Control Commission.

This rate, established Aug. 1, is 23 cents a quart for standard milk at stores and 24 cents if delivered. Hitherto milk dealers have been free to charge what they pleased over the commission's rate.

Overcharge by dealers should be reported to the OPS office in the Federal Bldg.—Phone GRant 1-3300.

THE SEPT. 29 hearing will be held in the City-County Bldg., beginning at 10 o'clock and is expected to continue for several days. It is open to the public. Unfortunately, although milk price increases hit nearly every family and hit particularly hard the families of workers, the unions have in the past been generally not represented at the hearings.

Follow Allan Eviction Case by Oath, Threat to All City tenants

DETROIT.—The Detroit Times exulted that Editor William Allan's arrest under the thought-control Smith Act would stifle his campaign for continued rent control and thus help evict him, wife and three children from the Herman Gardens Project.

When the Times first began pressing for Allan's eviction because of his views, and when the Housing Commission complied with a "no cause" eviction notice last May, this paper warned that none of the city's 13,000 tenants would have security.

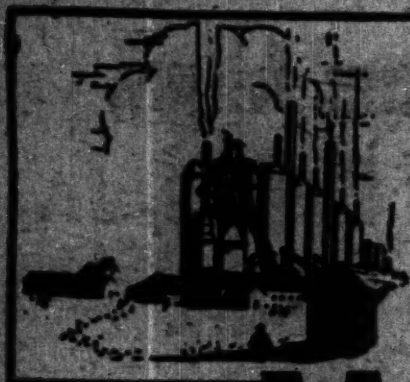
The truth of this warning is becoming ever more apparent as a federal "loyalty" pledge is to

be foisted on the city's tenants. They are to be evicted unless they swear that they have never been members of any of the numerous groups listed arbitrarily by the Attorney General as "subversive." Anyone who fights for tenants' needs then runs the risk that a stoolpigeon will bear false witness that he has a member of such an organization and cause his prosecution on perjury charges.

Organized tenants groups will have to act swiftly in defense of Allan, in defense of the rent control law and the curb on arbitrary eviction which this includes, and against the catch-all "loyalty" oath if they are to protect their own homes and families.



at a dramatic stop-work in San Francisco last week, termed the persecution of Bridges an attack upon the union and called for the dispatching of a rank-and-file committee to Washington to assure Supreme Court review of the case. Previously, other longshore locals in Oregon and Washington had acted. Dockers in Portland, Bellingham and Everett held stop-work meetings of from 24 to 36 hours.



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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Detroiters Battle Thought Control

DETROIT.—More than 200 Detroiters, on 24-hour notice, jammed a meeting last Thursday to protest the six Detroit Smith Act arrests. This was their answer to those who had hoped to intimidate Michigan's working people and stifle their insistence on peace, wage increases, civil liberties.

Angered by the arrests, the audience raised a record collection of \$1,558 on the spot to back the Civil Rights Congress defense campaign. Those present signed pledges promising hundreds more in donations and thousands in loans to the bail fund.

They hailed the reduction in bail already won for Mrs. Helen Allison Winter, from \$25,000 to \$5,000, and undertook to press the demand on U.S. District Attorney Phillip Hart that all the excessive bail be lowered substantially.

The families of the six, greeted by enthusiastic ovations, told of their determination to keep on fighting for their loved ones, and for what they all believed to be true and right.

Said Mrs. Stephanie Allan: "It is a mark of honor that our husbands and our Helen Winter were singled out as the best fighters for peace and democracy. . . . We will abide by our guiding principles: peace, brotherhood, a better life for our children."

Said Mrs. Anna Ganley: "They have our people in there because they are leaders in the fight for higher wages, peace, civil rights, against repression, deportation, discrimination. They hope to get you — but they won't, because you're going to keep fighting for these things too and in the course of that fight you will mobilize to win freedom for the six."

Said Mrs. Peggy Wellman: "Having been through Spain and World War II with Saul, a little thing like the Smith Act isn't going to throw the Wellman family—or you either."

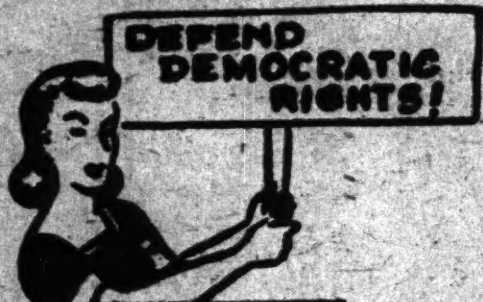
Said Mrs. Gert Schatz: "I bring you warm regards and fighting spirit from the six."

Said Mrs. Ellen Dennis, referring to Judge Thomas Thornton's slurring remark to her husband (After asking other defendants if they had read the indictment, he asked Dennis if he could read):

"They didn't arrest Tommy because he couldn't read, but because he read too well."

Said Mrs. Hortense Allison, mother of Helen Winter: "Helen said we'll all have to work as never before, raise every dollar and dime. . . . Michele, age 10, wanted me to withdraw her \$7 savings for the defense and offered to give up a promised movie. We can all give our movie money."

Patty Ganley, 14, speaking for all the nine children: "We kids intend to carry on. . . . When my daddy was arrested he was doing a very subversive thing—taking me to school. And in school I learn the Constitution which says there shall be no excessive bail. I think



\$25,000 is excessive, don't you?"

An honored guest at the meeting was Benjamin Carreathers, one of the six Pittsburgh defendants.

"You have shown tonight that you don't intend to let the Detroit Six become 'victims,'" he said, "and that will save me too. . . . For every one of us they try to silence, dozens of others come forward to carry on the fight. That's what Hitler didn't understand either."

Representing the Detroit Post of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Sidney Linn told how the fighting slogan on the 1937 Spanish front against fascism was "Don't let 'em get Steve." [Steve Nelson, beloved commissar of the Lincoln-Washington Battalion]. Nelson is now serving 20 years under the anti-labor Pennsylvania sedition law and is also a defendant in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case "as part payment for military bases being sought from Franco." Linn raised the anti-fascist slogan on the 1952 U.S. front: "Don't let 'em get Steve, or Saul Wellman."

Art McPhaul, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, warned that "unless the people fight for the rights of the Communists, none of the rights of the American people is safe."

William Albertson, executive secretary of the Communist Party, and himself under indictment in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case, asserted that the best answer to the arrests will be a guarantee of a huge referendum for cease-fire in Korea; of dozens of delegations demanding continued rent control, of the biggest independent vote yet for Hallinan, Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Glenn and of victory for all the record number of Negro candidates in Michigan.

He asked that anyone owning cars, homes, heirlooms, etc., be prepared to raise loans on them for the huge bail fund.

JIMCROW!

DETROIT. — Judge Thomas Thornton questioned three of the white defendants in the Detroit Smith Act case as to whether they read the indictment. Then he asked Thomas Dennis, the only Negro defendant: "You are able to read, are you not?"

Dennis is jimcrowed in the county jail. Demands that he be kept in the same cell block with his fellow defendants and that segregation of all Negro prisoners be ended should be addressed to District Attorney Phillip A. Hart, Federal Building, Detroit, and to the County, Sheriff, Board, County

GM Negotiations Can Reopen Contract for Real Pay Rise

DETROIT.—Auto workers throughout the industry are developing support for the CIO United Auto Workers International Executive Board's negotiations with General Motors. Auto workers regard these negotiations for "economic adjustments" as proof that

Fisher 2 Workers Ready for Strike as Speedup Runs Wild

FLINT.—Fed up with speedup, the membership of CIO Auto Union Local 598 at Fisher 2 here is girding for a strike after Oct. 10. That's when the required "cooling off" period ends, 30 days after the 876 to 34 strike vote.

With 80 speedup grievances still unsettled by the unwieldy grievance procedure, the line was speeded up from 57 to 62 jobs per hour.

Workers are determined to end what they call two years of sweatshop conditions. "Eye Opener," Local paper, describes the situation leading to the heaviest vote for strike action ever registered in the Flint area in these terms.

"The attitude of Management throughout this has been one of arrogance. Workers complain of convict-like treatment. Supervisors themselves have compared their jobs to guards in prison. Unjust and unfair restrictions were added to the workers to make their working conditions unbearable. Management would try to put a no-talking ban on some areas. . . .

"Finally Management arrived at the position of suspending every person who even spoke against the conditions. A call for a committeeman in many cases was sufficient reason to send the aggrieved member home, until further notice."

the five-year contracts scheduled to run until 1955 can be reopened.

And they have shown by their actions that they feel the contract must be reopened and changed far more substantially than what Walter Reuther at present is requesting. Their actions—the insistent demands by tool and die workers in the captive shops for a 28 and a half cent increase, backed up by strike proposals; the overwhelming strike vote against speedup at Fisher 2 in Flint and in Ford's Press Steel building, etc.—have forced Reuther into these negotiations despite his former stand that the contract was sacred. Granting of Reuther's proposals would add 21 of the 26 cents so far received under the escalator clause and any other escalator increases to the base rate. It would limit possible escalator losses if the cost of living came down to five cents in any one year. This would not put any more into the worker's pocket, but would guarantee a higher base rate. Escalator wage cuts of 5 cents an hour would still be permitted.

THE MICHIGAN SIX

See Editorial on Page 2

Administrators Scram as Ford Local Greets Elected Officers

DEARBORN.—The Administrators left Ford UAW Local 600 hurriedly last week as the re-elected officers were greeted by a standing ovation at the General Council meeting. A huge membership meeting is expected in October when the victorious progressive-unity slate will outline its program for economic improvements and better conditions of work within the framework of a peacetime economy.

The press steel speedup situa-

tion, which brought out a 90 percent strike vote, is scheduled for discussions between International union representatives and the company.

Another issue which is gathering steam affects maintenance and transport workers, who charge that the company is increasingly farming out their jobs and laying them off. Already there are layoffs in the fabric and tin shops, and may be some among the carpenters soon.

UNDER REUTHER'S PLAN, one cent would be added to the annual improvement factor, meaning that in May workers would get five instead of four cents an hour.

This would place many workers in a higher tax bracket, thereby turning over this 46 cents and possibly more to the government.

All retired workers welcome the proposal to increase their pension payments, although much dissatisfaction has been expressed with the demand to restore in the pension the same purchasing power which existed on May 29, 1950 when the contract was adopted. The original pension was totally inadequate.

DEAR READERS—

Last week our editor, William Allan, asked you with utmost urgency to obtain subscriptions for the Michigan Worker and the Daily Worker so that we can survive serious financial difficulties.

This week he renews that plea from jail. This is his message: "The best defense for me and my friends is for everyone to go out and get at least 200 subs in the next couple of weeks."

Friends—we've got to show the war-mad powers—that be that they cannot jail the truth; that for every advocate of peace and freedom behind bars, dozens of new fighters will emerge.

Our paper can play a vital role in this battle to save America and Americans from the fate of Hitler Germany. It is up to you, to all of us, to make this so.

WILLIAM ALLAN'S EDITORIAL STAFF.

Facing the Facts

Why These Six Were Arrested

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

THE ARREST of six Detroit working class leaders on charges of violating the Smith Act is President Truman's and the Democratic Party's method of trying to outdo Eisenhower and McCarthy. "It is an attempt to throw fear into the people who are fighting for an immediate end to the war in Korea, for higher wages and lower prices, for full equality for the Negro people, for upholding and enforcing the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights."

It would be naive to think that this arrest is not connected with the major attacks now being directed against the people.

One day after the arrest the U. S. government announced the use of robot bombs in Korea, the precedent for the use of atom bombs. Four days later the DSR was to go up to 20 cents while the DSR workers are expected to accept a monthly 10 cent

an hour wage increase. The day before, rent control was lifted by the City Council effective as of Sept. 30. Six days before, the Ford workers returned the progressive coalition to office by a tremendous vote, regardless of administrators. Three days before, the General Motors workers were deciding to reopen the five-year contract for wage and pension adjustments. The day before Detroit's housewives were demanding, in public hearings, that prices be reduced and strict price controls enforced. And, during the same period, more Negroes are candidates for public office than in any other state in the country.

Certainly the arrests and these events are not coincidental.

Those arrested are part of the leadership of the fight on these issues.

WILLIAM ALLAN, through the pages of this paper, has repeatedly

HEARTENED by the opening of negotiations and the implied recognition that the five year contract need not be the last word, many auto workers are expressing themselves that now is the time to win more substantial gains such as:

- Substantial pay increases now, including the 28 and a half cents demanded by tool and die workers in the Big Three (aid okayed by a WSB commission) to bring their wages somewhat nearer the level achieved in independent tool shops.

- An end to the speedup, allowed to run rampant under the contract which gives the companies the last word. That means inclusion in the contract of a real union voice in the establishment of work standards.

- Inclusion in all contracts—as often pledged by UAW fair employment conferences, conventions etc.—of the "model clause" which bars discrimination against Negroes in hiring, upgrading etc.

- In addition to the wage increase (easily afforded by corporations still making record profits), workers want a reduction in hours to a base of 30 for 40 hours pay. This would be a major step toward alleviating the layoff problem.

- A really substantial increase in pensions—\$200 a month is the figure proposed by the Communist for a Democratic UAW, of which Ford Local 600 President Carl St. John is chairman.

The Ford Department conference of the UAW, scheduled for Sept. 25 and 26, is expected to discuss these questions. Chrysler will follow.

(Continued on Page 5)

The Michigan Six:

Saul Wellman, William Allan,
Nat Ganley, Thomas Dennis, Jr.,
Helen Winter, Philip Schatz

An Editorial

ON JUNE 4, 1951, the majority of the United States Supreme Court, with Justices Douglas and Black dissenting, created a new and dangerous situation in our country when the scrapped the Bill of Rights in their decision upholding the fascist-like Smith Act.

When the Bill of Rights was arbitrarily repealed by the Court's majority in the case of Carl Winter, chairman of the Communist Party of Michigan and the other ten national leaders of the Communist Party, its protective mantle was simultaneously removed from all the American people. Since the constitutional rights of all the people "are wrapped up in the same bundle," this action by the Supreme Court created this new situation.

WHY MORE ARRESTS

The FBI arrests on Sept. 17 and 18 new Smith Act victims, six in Michigan (Saul Wellman, William Allan, Nat Ganley, Thomas Dennis, Jr., Helen Winter and Philip Schatz), and the rest in four other states; and the government's insistence that they be held on outrageously high and unconstitutional bail of as much as \$40,000 for some of the defendants, is a continuation of the same pattern.

Its basis is the drive by the Wall Street monopoly rulers to win world domination through war and fascism. These new arrests at this time signalize that these monopolists, operating through their political agents in the Republican and Democratic parties, will attempt to step up this reactionary drive in opposition to the growing sentiments and desires of the American people for peace and democracy.

PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE

Victory for reaction is not inevitable. This is seen in the fact that for 13 months prior to Sept. 17 there were no Smith Act arrests. The hand of reaction was temporarily stayed by the rising people's resistance to the war in Korea and to the outbreak of world war, especially in the ranks of labor and the Negro people. This can be seen in the recent successful steel strike and in the new voices that have been raised against the Smith Act such as the CIO, Americans for Democratic Action, American Civil Liberties Union, AFL leaders Hugo Ernst of the Hotel Workers, Patrick Gorman of the Packinghouse and Butchers Workers, leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, etc.

The resistance also played its part in winning a temporary injunction which for the time being has halted the enforcement of Michigan's fascist-like Trucks Act.

This 13 month period, merging with the current presidential election campaign, also registered a rising sentiment for peace and a widespread disgust with the war in Korea.

REACTION GROWS DESPERATE

These factors, combined with the growing strength of the forces for peace and democracy throughout the world, made it possible to upset reaction's timetable.

But the very setbacks and contradictions in their path make these Wall Street gentry all the more desperate to pursue their fascist course. This is exemplified by the continuation of the brutal germ and robot bomb war against the Korean people, the growing weight of the war economy, the creation of the NATO army, the Smith anti-union bill in Congress and the enactment of the McCarran-Walker law, the increased genocidal attacks against the Negro people, and the intensification of the denationalization and deportation drive against the foreign born.

But the counteracting forces succeeded in staying their hand on new Smith Act arrests for 13 months.

The Sept. 17 arrests show that the reactionaries have decided to step up their drive against the people's resistance to war and

fascism to grow even greater in the period ahead than during the past year. That is why they rushed the new arrests without even waiting for grand juries to return indictments, to quickly remove the most salient leaders from

The recent steel and other strikes; the looming struggles for substantial wage increases, for abolition of speed-up and other demands, exemplified by the coal miners and by the United Auto Workers realization that there just cannot be a five year freeze of contracts; the new appeal by John L. Lewis for labor unity; the struggles taking place and growing against the increased burdens of the war economy borne on the backs of labor and the middle class; the decontrol of rents; the increased DSR fares and the mounting prices on all foods; higher taxes next January on top of the highest taxes in American history; the victory of the Unity Coalition in Ford Local 600; the growing political and economic weight of the Negro people's liberation movement; the rising sentiment for peace, reflected even in the demagogic speeches of the two pro-war candidates, Eisenhower and Stevenson—these are all factors telling Wall Street that conditions are growing even more unfavorable for their reactionary drive. Hence, the new thought-control persecutions now, the renewal of reaction's timetable.

ELECTION ISSUE

A further reason for the new arrests is the false notion of the Democrats that the way to answer the so-called "victory" of McCarthy and the Republican red-baiting charges is to throw bigger red herrings into the election pot than those produced by the more efficient red-herring experts themselves.

Since there are no basic differences between Eisenhower and Stevenson on the main issues of peace and war, democracy or fascism, but-ter or guns, Negro rights or white supremacy, since they are the tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum of the Wall Street monopolists, then they resort to red herrings as a smoke-screen behind which they hope to keep the people tied to the two Wall Street parties.

But when the Democrats swallow Potter's and McCarthy's red herrings, hook line and sinker, as the "real" issue in the elections, then they can kiss good-bye their desire for govern-

mental power, jobs and patronage. The will be the "ins" and they will be the "outs."



That is the lesson of the McCarthy "victory." That lesson should be learned quickly by Governor Williams and Senator Moody who are by no means assured of re-election and are endangered by Alger and Potter, especially in a situation where the independent vote is the balance of power. If Alger and Potter are to be defeated, labor and the people must demand of Governor Williams and Senator Moody that they support, at least, the position taken by the CIO, the ADA, the NAACP, the ACLU, the UAW against the Smith Act, the Smith anti-union bill and the McCarran law. It means a new stepped-up drive to broaden the fight to nullify the Trucks Act.

It means all-out support to the mounting sentiment to reopen the UAW five-year contracts, and as a start, to add the escalator increases to the guaranteed base rate of the auto workers, increased pensions, eliminate wage inequities, curb speed-up, etc.

It means mounting a winning battle for FEPC (Fair Employment Practices) and Negro rights legislation during the election campaign, and to curb the forces of reaction in our land.

THE FIGHT FOR BAIL

The struggle for substantial reduction in bail for the Michigan Six, for amnesty for Carl Winter, for defense of William Albertson, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan, who will soon stand trial in the Pittsburgh Six Smith Act case, and for the re-establishment of the Bill of Rights for the people are key and inseparable parts of the struggles ahead for peace, economic security, Negro rights and democracy.

The victory in obtaining reduced bail for Helen Winter shows the possibilities. This victory must be extended to all the co-defendants.

The fight for peace, democracy and economic security is a hard and difficult one. But the objective situation favors the people's side in this great battle. Through greater sacrifices, greater struggles and ceaseless organizational efforts the sweet taste of victory can be brought to labor and the people. If we go boldly to the people they will respond by raising the necessary substantial bail fund and will participate in other actions to restore the Bill of Rights.

We have full confidence that labor and the people can and will win.

THE TIME IS NOW!

SEPT. 18.—U.S. Government announces use of robot bombs against Koreans.

SEPT. 13—General Motors workers decide to reopen five-year contract.

AUG. 4 —Many Negro candidates win in Michigan primaries. Mass movement for election of all Negro candidates in November.

SEPT. 17.—Birthday of the United States Constitution.

SEPT. 22.—DSR fares go up to 20c a ride.
SEPT. 30.—Rent control lifted.

SEPT. 17 — Six Michigan workingclass leaders arrested for "violation of the Smith Act."



SAUL WELLMAN—Fought to defend democracy against Franco in Spain, against Hitler in the Battle of the Bulge, against Potter, the Un-American Committee and the auto manufacturers in Michigan.

WILLIAM ALLAN—Fought to defend democracy against Hirohito, editor of the "Michigan Worker," crusader for peoples' rights, spearhead of the fight for rent control and lower DSR fares.

NAT GANLEY—A founder of the UAW, former officer of Local 155, active in the present fight for wage increases and against speed-up.

THOMAS DENNIS—Fought fascism in World War II, a leader of the movement for Negro representation in public office.

HELEN WINTER—A leader in the peoples' campaign for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and for a five power peace pact. Her husband, Carl, is already serving five years under the same charge.

PHIL SCHATZ—Feared by the auto moguls because he has won the support of thousands of their workers to the demand for a change-over from war production and death to peacetime production and a secure life.

The employers and the government have arrested these Michigan six because they want these battles in the interests of labor, the Negro people, and all other oppressed groups stopped! That is why the court imposed the exorbitant and unconstitutional bail of \$165,000 on them.

The right of every person to think, to speak, to meet, to protest, to petition the government, to act in unison with others is in jeopardy if the government is permitted to get away with this prosecution under the unconstitutional Smith Act.

When you act to defend the Michigan Six, you are acting to defend your right to fight for peace, your right to demand and strike for higher wages and against speed-up, your right to fight for full equality for the Negro people, your right to refuse to have your pockets picked by higher prices and DSR fares and rents, your right to stop the rape of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

won by the auto workers through years of struggle can be wiped out if this Smith Act prosecution is not halted.

The Civil Rights Congress of Michigan has undertaken the legal and people's defense of the Michigan Six. We call upon you, in your own self-interests to send a letter to United States Attorney Phillip Hart demanding that bail be substantially reduced.

Ask your union, church, lodge, club to adopt a resolution condemning the arrest of the Michigan Six and the Smith Act, and call for its repeal.

Send the Michigan Civil Rights Bail Fund as large a sum of money as possible so that the Six can be released from jail after the bail has been reduced.

can be released from jail after the bail has been reduced.

I enclose \$ _____ as a contribution for legal and other expenses in the fight for the freedom of the Michigan Six. I also enclose \$ _____ as a loan to the Bail Fund.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Mail this coupon to the Civil Rights Congress, 30, 1413 Congress Street, Detroit, Michigan.

The wages, working conditions, and union rights of the Michigan Six are being defended by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan.

Helen Winter Freed, Fight on to Cut Bail

By ARTHUR McPHAIL, Exec. Sec'y, Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT. — The Pro-Fascist character of the present rulers of these United States is becoming increasingly clear to an ever-widening section of the population. This will be the undoing of the subverters of the constitution.

So arrogant are they that they picked Sept. 17, Constitution Day, to defile the constitution by arresting six workingclass leaders here in Detroit and 12 more elsewhere.

Are we going to permit the NAM, America's super government, to substitute the doctrine of free enterprise for the U. S. constitution, or will we stop them?

Of the six arrested in Detroit, five were placed under \$25,000 bail and one \$40,000. At first glance, it is clear that such exorbitant bail, if it had been permitted to stand, would have been tantamount to no bail at all. It would have been next to impossible to raise a total of \$160,000.

However, on later argument for reduction of bail, Judge Thornton of the Federal Court reduced bail on two of the victims to \$5,000. They were Helen Winter and Bill Allan.

Bail for three is still exorbitant: in the case of Saul Wellman bail was reduced from \$4,000 to \$25,000; Thomas Dennis, from \$25,000 to \$15,000; Nat Ganley, from

\$25,000 to \$12,000. No argument for bail has yet been made in the case of Phillip Schatz, therefore his bail still stands of \$25,000 at this writing.

It is clear that the people of Detroit and Michigan must insist on the reduction of the bail in these cases. This is still the highest bail set in similar cases in any part of the country.

We urge that you send letters and telegrams to U. S. District Attorney Phillip Hart, Federal Building, Detroit. We must at the same time take every possible step to raise money in order that these people can be bailed out as soon as there is a reduction in their bail.

Even if bail is set at \$5,000 apiece, it will amount to a total of \$30,000. If this is to be raised, it must be raised by individuals—such as the readers of this column.

We call on each and everyone to come forward with loans. No sum should be considered too small, and none too large. Loans should be sent or brought to the Civil Rights Congress, 1442 Griswold, Room 303.

We are very proud to announce that at this writing Helen Winter is reunited with her little girl and away from the jail conditions which were imperiling her health.

FACING THE FACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

headed the fight for rent control, for lower DSR fares and higher DSR wages.

NAT GANLEY, one of the founders of the UAW, has to this day used all his energies to win higher wages and improved pensions, to eliminate speed-up, and achieve the other demands of the auto workers.

SAUL WELLMAN is well known for his leadership in the fight against fascism, against Franco, as a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, against Hitler as an American paratrooper in World War II, especially in the Battle of the Bulge, and since then against the Potters, the Fergusons, the auto barons and others in Michigan.

TOM DENNIS has led many battles for the full equality of the

Negro people, especially for the upgrading and advancement of Negro workers on the job in a number of auto plants, and for the election and appointment of Negroes to public office.

HELEN WINTER is well known for her active participation and leadership in the fight for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and for a Five Power Peace Pact. Her husband, Carl Winter, is now serving five years in a federal prison on the same charge on which she was arrested.

PHIL SCHATZ has led many young people in the fight for peace. He is known to auto workers for his energetic activity in their fight for a peace-time instead of a war economy.

Thousands of people in Michigan know these six devoted leaders of the working class. They consider the arrests as a dastardly attack against their own rights and needs. Their answer is seen in the fight that is developing for reduction of the exorbitant bail and for dismissing the indictment. It is seen in the increase to a higher level of the struggle for a cease-fire in Korea, to stop the decontrol of rents, to guarantee the election of all Negro candidates to public office, and to pile up a huge vote for the candidates of the Progressive Party, Mr. Vincent Hallinan for President, Mrs. Charlotte Bass for Vice-President, Mrs. Virginia Glenn for Secretary of State, and for other candidates on the Progressive Party ticket.

The Fight-Back on HCL:

(1) RENT

DETROIT.—"Don't give up" is the advice offered by the State Committee of the Progressive Party to Detroiters who face the bleak prospect of rent gouges and fare raises.

The Progressive Party has

pledged to continue the fight for a reversal of the Common Council's vote decontrolling rents right up to the Sept. 30 deadline. Jerome Shore, state chairman, pointed out that unpopular votes have been changed before. The more lobbyists who approach councilmen, the

more tenants who protest threatened increases by visits, mail, phone, telegram, he said the greater the chance for a last-minute change.

Delegations were expected to support Councilwoman Mary Back's proposal to continue controls. Councilman Del Smith, who was persuaded to change his vote over a year ago on the proposed 20 percent rent boost to veterans in city projects, was expected to be flooded with requests again to change his mind.

The Detroit Area Rent Office reported that they had received many hundreds of complaints from tenants whose gouging landlords had already announced post-decontrol hikes of 100 percent and more.

Table Move to Drop Jimcrow in New Detroit Housing Project

DETROIT.—The Detroit Housing Commission last week tabled a recommendation that public housing applicants be admitted to the Edward J. Jeffries project "without regard to race, creed or color." The project, first units of which will be ready for occupancy in November, was originally scheduled for whites only. Since then the Housing Commission said it

would drop racial segregation, but has been suspected of backtracking on this. It maintains a separate list of Negro and white families eligible for housing (of 4,638 families eligible, 4,296 are Negro) and seems to be discussing placement in terms of racial quotas rather than of need—a situation first exposed by Charles Diggs St.

HALLINAN, ROBESON COMING

DETROIT.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, and Paul Robeson will address mass rallies in Michigan on Oct. 18 and 19. They will speak in Buick Local 598 Hall, Flint, on the evening of Sat., Oct.

18. On Sun., Oct. 19, at p.m., they will appear at the Madison Ballroom, Woodward at Forest, Detroit. That evening they are scheduled for the Masonic Temple, Ann Arbor.

(2) DSR

DETROIT.—DSR fares were set at 20 cents, 10 for \$1.75, this week, the fourth raise since the end of World War II. But while the 500,000 riders, already beset by fantastic prices and war time taxes, were to suffer a 25 percent fare boost, DSR workers were offered a measly 10 cents to bring their scale to \$1.75.

Walter Stanley, business agent for AFL Division 26, said the proposed 10 cents was not as much as the workers require.

The operators have not had a wage boost since October, 1950. Stanley also voiced their objection to the offer of two paid holidays when other city employees get six, and the three-day wait before sick leave pay begins.

A lengthy article published in this paper on Labor day, written by the Worker editor, William Allan (since arrested for such "crimes"), exposed the basic reasons for the DSR's financial troubles which are dumped regularly on the straphangers.

Allan proposed that the city should cut out the busses sold it by the big auto companies on which it has steadily lost money, and return to electric power trolleys. He suggested that a real people's transit commission could consider plans for subways and electric trains on the expressways. He said the city charter can be changed and the DSR subsidized to make possible 10 cent fares. The funds, he suggested, can come from a special tax on corporations and big chain stores which profit from DSR service.

Meanwhile the Progressive Party was looking into possibilities of a straphangers' suit to halt the DSR fare boost by injunction.

(3) FOOD

DETROIT.—High prices, especially of food, came in for a verbal shelling when housewives last week told OPS Director Tighe Woods what they thought. Representatives of organized labor and consumer organizations urged adoption of a really strong price control law and the roll-back of present sky-high prices.

Follow Allan Eviction Case by Oath, Threat to All City tenants

DETROIT.—The Detroit Times exulted that Editor William Allan's arrest under the thought-control Smith Act would stifle his campaign for continued rent control and thus help evict him, wife and three children from the Herman Gardens Project.

When the Times first began pressing for Allan's eviction because of his views, and when the Housing Commission complied with a "no cause" eviction notice last May, this paper warned that none of the city's 13,000 tenants would have security.

The truth of this warning is becoming ever more apparent as a federal "loyalty" pledge is to be foisted on the city's tenants. They are to be evicted unless they swear that they have never been members of any of the numerous groups listed arbitrarily by the Attorney General as "subversive." Anyone who fights for tenants' needs then runs the risk that a stoolpigeon will bear false witness that he has a member of such an organization and cause his prosecution on perjury charges.

Organized tenants groups will

have to act swiftly in defense of Allan, in defense of the rent control law and the curb on arbitrary eviction which this includes, and against the catch-all "loyalty" oath if they are to protect their own homes and families.

Detroit Defense Committee Formed

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—A committee to raise bail for the six Smith Act victims arrested here yesterday in the countrywide seizure of 18 persons, was formed here today. Serving as the nucleus for the group were relatives and friends of the six and the Civil Rights Congress. The issue of bail for the six will be argued in Federal court here tomorrow. Five of the workers' leaders, Philip Schatz, Thomas Dennis, Jr., Mrs. Helen Mary Winter, Nat Ganley and William Allan, Daily Worker correspondent, are held in \$20,000 bail. Saul Wellman, veteran of both the Spanish democracy's war against fascism and ex-GI of World War II, is held in \$40,000 bail.

All except Thomas Dennis have children. Schatz has Carl 5, and Joel 11. The Wellman children are David 11, and Vicki 9. Allan's are Martha 5, Stephanie 7, and Jean 1. Canley's daughter, Patty, is 14. Mrs. Winter's 10-year-old daughter has been left motherless as well as fatherless, her father, Carl, being one of the 11 Communist leaders now in prison.

TRUCKS ACT

"The Trucks Act—Michigan's Blue Print for a Fascist State" is the title of a pamphlet by William Albertson, who obtained the temporary injunction against this vicious law. Published by New Century Publishers, the pamphlet sells for 10 cents and is a real weapon in the fight against the Trucks Act and the Smith Act. It includes the recent arrest of the Michigan Six, and calls for a mass fight against both laws.

Organizations and individuals may obtain hundreds of 50 or more pamphlets at seven cents each from the Provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act, Room 303, 1442 Griswold.

Single copies may be obtained at the Berenson Book Store, 2419 Grand River.

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Harvester Scab-Herding Plan Fizzles; Threaten Frameups

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION The Worker

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Rally Here Spurs Fight For Amnesty

CHICAGO.—A marked pickup in the drive to secure amnesty for the Smith Act victims was apparent here this week following a jammed mass rally where Chicagoans turned out to protest the latest wave of arrests.

It was announced this week that a series of meetings have been planned here during the next two months at which the speakers will be Ben Carathers, a Pittsburgh Smith Act victim, Rosalee McGee, widow of Willie McGee, and Margaret Nelson, wife of Steve Nelson who has been given a 20-year jail sentence under the Pennsylvania sedition law.

Mrs. McGee will be here on Oct. 1, Carathers on Oct. 12, and Mrs. Nelson will come to Chicago in November.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Congress called for action on a program of (a) fighting for reduced bail for Nelson and the Smith Act victims; (b) thousands of postcards demanding amnesty for the Smith Act victims now in jail; (c) the raising of a CRC fighting fund to \$10,000 in Illinois.

Chicago gave a rousing reception to Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of the general secretary of the Communist Party, who spoke at the mass rally in People's Auditorium as well as several private affairs. She spoke of the desperation of

America's pro-war ruling circles who are frantically trying to counteract the growing peace sentiment by new Smith Act arrests.

"But are there prisons enough," she asked, "to hold all of the American mothers and fathers who want the Korean war stopped?"

MRS. DENNIS told of visiting her husband in Atlanta penitentiary, of the staunchness and confidence of Eugene Dennis and the other political frameup victims in the mounting fight of the people against the war hysteria.

"We are confident that this moment will pass in victory for the American people," Mrs. Dennis declared, "that we will win release for these men, who are not victims in the ordinary sense but are really working-class heroes."

Carl Marzani, one of the first victims of the cold war imprisonments, made a stirring appeal for "a fight-back drive that will open the prisons."

The meeting, which jammed every seat in the auditorium and left some standing, was part of Chicago's quick and vigorous reaction to the 18 new indictments under the Smith Act.

THE RALLY voted to send a sharp protest to President Truman which was read by CRC secretary

(Continued on Page 8)

CHICAGO.—The strike-bound Harvester Corporation resorted to frameup tactics this week after an elaborate plan of scab recruiting by foremen and executives fell flat on its face. The grandiose scheme by IHC president John L. McCaffrey for visiting 30,000 Harvester workers in their homes resulted Monday in an official report by the company to the newspapers that a total of 183 reported for work. The number actually was considerably less, according to the union.

The company's concentration on Monday against the striking UAW-CIO workers at the Melrose Park plant was a complete fizzle. Foremen from other plants were sent into Melrose Park in order to give it the semblance of a "back-to-work" movement and the resumption of production. The company's plan failed completely.

FRUSTRATED, the company promoted the arrest of Harold Ward, financial secretary of UE Local 108 at McCormick Works. The Negro union leader was threatened with serious frameup charges.

While little was said about the actual charges, the press made much of the fact that Ward attended the World Peace Congress in Warsaw last year.

Ken Born, international representative, stated that the arrest of Ward was "part of the pattern of Harvester frameups that goes back to 1886 and the Haymarket martyrs."

THE STRIKE, now in its sixth week, was further solidified this week by news of the coal miners winning a 22-cent an hour wage boost. Among those who got the increase were miners employed by the Harvester Corporation in its mines.

Said Gerald Fielde, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board:

"The scab-herding efforts of McCaffrey and his foremen was a colossal flop. Our strike for wage increases and against cuts remains solid."

THE McCAFFREY PLAN of home visits to the workers was the latest in the series of ruses by the company to smash the strike. Thus far, the witchhunt of the Un-American Committee, the police assaults on the picket lines, the appeals for "back to work" movements have failed to break the strike.

McCormick Local President Matt Halas warned, however, that the company is "trying to promote another Republic steel massacre with its strike-breaking and scab-herding."

Harvester Strikers Appeal for Funds, Support on Picket Lines

The striking Harvester workers this week issued an appeal to all unionists and others in Chicago for "help against strikebreaking."

The workers urged that financial support and food collections be secured and submitted through Grant W. Oakes, treasurer of the National Harvester Welfare Committee at 37 S. Ashland.

The union also issued a schedule of Monday morning picket mobilizations as follows: 6:30 a.m., McCormick Works, Blue Island and Western; 6:45 a.m., West Pullman Works, 1015 W. 120th St.; 6:45 a.m., Tractor Works, 2600 W. 31st St.

14 Locals Denounce Smith Act Arrests

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Fourteen local union presidents branded the new Smith Act arrests this week as a method by which "employers hope to decapitate the workers' fight for

improved wages and working conditions." The union leaders, heads of United Electrical Workers locals in the Quad-Cities area, charged specifically that the arrest of UE leader William Sentner was "a move to scuttle the UE negotiations at the Eagle Signal Corp., and to smash the Harvester strike."

They appealed to the entire UE nationwide membership to protest this "strike-breaking, wage-cutting speed-up plot."

SENTNER was among the 18 who were seized by the FBI on Sept. 17. The UE leader was the chief negotiator in the Eagle Signal dispute and on duty also for the union at the strike-bound Harvester plants at Rock Island, Rock Falls and East Moline.

The day after Sentner's arrest, the 600 workers of the Eagle Signal went out on strike after four and a half months of deadlock negotiations.

The 14 local leaders, in a wire to the UE convention in Cleveland, protested the persecution of Sentner and of his wife, Toni, who is threatened with deportation to Yugoslavia.

THEY CHARGED that this blow at the Harvester workers came after the Un-American Committee hearings in Chicago, the injunctions and the so-called "back-

to-work" movements had failed to break the strike.

The heads of the UE locals also disclosed that the Eagle Signal company knew in advance that Sentner was to be arrested. A foreman inadvertently gave this information to UE steward Sam Housh and told him that it had been reported at a meeting of foremen called by the company.

"The company's foreknowledge of the FBI's arrest of Sentner," said the UE local presidents, "proves conclusively the collaboration between the government and the employers against the workers."

DON HARRIS, UE district president in this area, disclosed also that Sentner was brought before U. S. Commissioner Sennitt, who greeted the union leader with foul language and told him, "I can't shoot you, but I wish I could."

The commissioner, Harris declared, is also the corporation lawyer for John Deere & Co., large farm equipment concern.

IN an obvious move to spread hysteria, the FBI released to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch pictures showing how they spied on Sentner and his union associates. They set up high-powered binoculars in the study of a Congregational minister across the street from the Sentner home.

Sentner commented caustically to the press on his arrest and its designed effect on the workers in the Rock Island plant.

"All I've conspired in," he said, "is to keep the Eagle Signal Corp. from installing a speed-up incentive system."

WIN CUT IN BAIL FOR SMITH ACT VICTIM.—Wm. J. Pennock (shown with his wife, Louise, and mother, Mrs. Marjorie Hill, shortly after his release on bail. He was one of 18 persons seized last week by the FBI. Other picture shows dedication to U.S. Atty. J. Chas. Dennis to demand reduction.



PP FOCUSSES ON ISSUES, WRITE-IN DRIVE

CHICAGO.—In a series of congressional district meetings last week, Illinois Progressive Party forces set final plans for a full election campaign focused on peace, civil rights and the protection of labor.

In the face of a bi-partisan denial of a right to the official ballot gatherings of Progressives in the first, second, sixth and ninth congressional districts blueprinted all-out action in the campaign with a concentration of effect in key areas.

Progressive Party plans in Illi-

nois now call for a write-in of the names of Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta A. Bass on Nov. 4.

"Every write-in vote will count many times over as a decisive protest against the robbery of free elections in Illinois and the war programs of the Republican and Democratic parties," stated James H. Wishart, Progressive State Director.

"Any vote from a liberal or thoughtful citizen for Eisenhower or for Stevenson is a deliberate and conscious choice of witchhunting and war. Such a vote will be an

acceptance of moral and political responsibility for the drive toward fascism and world bloodshed. In such circumstances we are confident that the difficulties of a write-in will be met by thousands of voters."

Progressives will hit with a concentrated campaign of leaflets, house-to-house canvassing, street meetings and campaign activities.

Rent control and peace in Korea headline the Progressive drives, postcards to President Truman urging an immediate cease fire in Korea are being circulated by the

Progressive Party nation-wide. This issue has been emphasized as a key campaign weapon by PP candidates Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta A. Bass.

Leaders of the Progressive Party are reported to favor direct participations in the congressional campaigns of the 2nd and 9th districts. In the second district, the witchhunting Richard B. Vail is seeking reelection to Congress on the Republican ticket against Barratt O'Hara, Democrat whom he defeated in 1950.

Vail, whose attacks on the sci-

entist Dr. Edward U. Condon have brought him nationwide notoriety, has a record of consistent opposition to every measure favoring labor, the Negro people or the battle against inflation. He is openly backed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

In the ninth district the incumbent Sidney Yates faces a campaign of red-baiting hysteria from the Republican nominee R. R. Siegrist. Yates appeal to voters in the ninth congressional is weakened by his steady support of administration war policies.

END BLOT OF JIMCROW

How Stevenson Can Help Cicero Get a 'Good Name'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—How can the shame of Cicero, Illinois be wiped out?

That should be a good question to ask Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, who is currently using Cicero as an example of how he fights for civil rights.

The Democratic candidate for President is telling audiences across the country how fearlessly he acted in defense of the right of Negroes to move into the town in the face of racist mob violence.

But what are the facts? There are no Negroes living in Cicero today. Stevenson has not made it safe for Negroes to live in Cicero. And the town still wears the brand of the Ku Klux cross.

IN JULY of 1951, the family of Harvey Clark tried to move into an apartment they had rented in Cicero. For 72 hours, fascist violence broke loose in a disgraceful orgy which echoed the name of Cicero into the far corners of the earth.

Four days later, after the damage was done, Stevenson called out the state militia. They camped briefly among the wreckage of the 20-flat apartment building where the Clarks had tried to live.

Neither at that time nor since has Stevenson made any statement to the effect that the right of Negro families to live where they choose in Illinois would be respected and supported by the state. At no time did he suggest that the Clark's or any other Negro family would have the right to make their homes in Cicero—with the protection of the state.

AND THE SHAME of Cicero persists. The town's officials, its affluent citizens are deeply concerned over its "bad reputation." So this week, they were discussing a "solution" to that problem.

They have seized on a happy device which they think will take care of everything. They are going to change the name of the town to "Normandy" or "Electra" or "Happy Hollow" or something equally innocent.

"Cicero has been maligned," said one town official, "to the point where our people are ashamed to admit where they are from."

THE CHICAGO EDITION of the Pittsburgh Courier this week carried a more incisive comment, stating editorially:

"Those who now feel ashamed of Cicero should be honest in determining why the city is a symbol of barbarism, intolerance and bigotry. . . . Rioting, race hatred



National Guardsmen at the Cicero riot scene.

and nazism tarnished, defiled and stained the escutcheon of Cicero. Its citizens are embarrassed and ashamed. And they should be!"

Cicero by any other name would smell as foully in the nostrils of the world as long as Jimcrow persists, as long as not even one of the tens of thousands of the Negro industrial workers who sweat out their days in Cicero plants are permitted to make a home in the town.

BUT THE FACT is that Cicero, notorious also for its gangsterism, contains a gang of murderous bigots. It is a stronghold of the White Circle League. And it is unlikely that any Negro worker would risk his loved ones in the town, regardless of how desperately they need housing, as long as the state administration fails to guarantee their safety.

The Stevenson administration knows the source of the racist outbreaks, knows the White Circle League and its activities. But the only penalty ever inflicted on this notorious organization was a \$200 fine, which its leader, Joseph Beauchamp, paid with a meek and a threat of more violence.

MEANWHILE, the housing crisis here deepens and the Negro families of Illinois, hemmed in by the ghettos and barred by racist restrictions, face a constantly worsening situation.

Stevenson's record on housing in his three and a half years as governor is exactly zero. And the special housing problem of the Negro people in this state is immeasurably worse than when he took office in 1948.

Faced with the realty trust's ban against new housing in Chicago, many white families have moved into the suburbs. But these suburbs, like Cicero and many others, are closed to Negro families.

THE RESULT is the further over-crowding of the South Side ghetto, the re-subdivision of already jammed little kitchenettes, the packing of more thousands of Negro families into few and fewer buildings.

The recent census showed that Chicago "non-white" population increased 80 percent from 1940 to 1950—but there was only a 72 percent increase in the number of dwelling units they occupied.

Stevenson's answer thus far is that "this is essentially a problem for private enterprise." And "private enterprise" has given its answer in very clear terms—skyrocketing rents for Negro families in the ghetto, mob violence for Negro families who try to move into new areas like Cicero.

STEVENSON, as governor, can still strike a decisive blow at this critical problem—and incidentally help Cicero's reputation. He can

Hallinan Campaign Caravan To Return Here Oct. 15

CHICAGO.—On Oct. 15, Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, is coming again to Chicago.

A speech by Hallinan will climax an evening of songs, movies and cultural features on a Progressive program scheduled at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland, on that date.

Hallinan's talk will be followed by an open forum discussion period with opportunity for audience participation.

Star entertainer for the night

will be Betty Sanders famed folk singer. Miss Sanders, who is touring the country on behalf of People's Songs, was featured in the film "Peace Will Win."

Advance tickets for the Progressive affair may be obtained from the state office, 166 West Washington.

Hallinan's speech, centering around the issues of the election, will deal with the special problem of Progressive voters in Illinois and future plans for the Progressive Party.

CFL Calls for State FEPC Law, Warns Against Anti-Labor Bills

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Federation of Labor this week called on the Illinois Democratic Party to fight for a state FEPC law and against "any state legislation that would curb the freedom of labor and laws that would deprive unions of workers in intra-state commerce of their traditional rights."

This demand was contained in a

letter sent by CFL President William A. Lee to the platform committee of the Democratic Party of Illinois.

Lee pointed out that although an FEPC was defeated in the 1951 session of the Illinois Legislature, the CFL insists that it be passed in the coming session.

"Our study of experiences of states with Fair Employment Practices laws," he said, "indicates that these laws work."

Teach Production, Writing of Leaflets

CHICAGO.—Chicago Women for Peace, 166 W. Washington, will sponsor a new session of the Leaflet Workshop on Saturday afternoon, starting October 11th.

The Workshop consists of 10 lessons, from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. and covers writing, layout processes and mimeograph techniques.

Fee for the course is \$2.50 registration is limited to a maximum of 15 people.

Speak out for the democratic right of the Negro people to live where they choose in this state—and to back up that right with the full power of the state.

The law enforcement powers of the state attorney general, the might of the state police and the national guard, the political influence and the moral pressure which Stevenson himself can use—all these can be brought to bear in cleaning up the disgraceful Cicero situation.

Stevenson could in this way begin to earn the record on civil rights which he now claims for himself.

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CINEMA ANNEX

Illinois Resorts

Closed to Negroes

CHICAGO.—Illinois is one of the worst in the U.S. in barring Negroes from vacation resorts, it was disclosed here this week.

The nationwide Jimcrow ban against Negro families who want to travel is so widespread that "guide books" have been published which list the comparatively few places where Negroes might stay.

The Negro Traveler's Green Book and the Travelguide have been published for this purpose. They list no resorts in Illinois where Negroes can stay.

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4 Operas Make Up Superb 'Grand Concert' Film

CHICAGO.—Prokofiev's exciting new ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," hailed by Variety as "one of the most dramatic choreographic works ever screened," is now being shown at the Cinema Annex.

Annex Theatre, 3210 W. Madison St.

Featuring the dancing of ace Russian ballerina Galina Ulanova.

Other operas that unfold on the screen in this movie are: "Borodin's 'Prince Igor'"; "Tchaikovsky's 'Swan Lake'"; and "Chabrier's 'Ivan Susanin'."

Grand Concert," in which all the top Russian ballet, music and opera stars take part.

Other operas that unfold on the screen in this movie are: "Borodin's 'Prince Igor'"; "Tchaikovsky's 'Swan Lake'"; and "Chabrier's 'Ivan Susanin'."

Asian Peace Parley Sets Stage for Cease-Fire

THE ASIAN-PACIFIC Peace Conference opened in Peking Friday with more than 500 delegates from about 40 countries grappling with problems of how to bring peace to Korea and to establish friendly economic and cultural relations between all countries in the area.

It was the first time in history the Asian and Pacific peoples had assembled to determine their own destiny. It will coincide with the celebration of People's China's third birthday—the October 1 National Day.

Included among the delegates were leading personalities in the cultural and political life and the struggle for peace of the various countries. Soong Ching-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) heads the Chinese delegation, which also includes Kuo Mo-jo and Jeng Chen as vice-chiefs. Colombia's delegation includes Jorge Bayona, secretary of the National Peace Council of Colombia. A delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic is Chad-ravala Lodoidanba, noted writer. The Ceylonese journalist, D. P. Gunawarde and famed Buddhist monk and scholar, Rev. Narawila Dhammaratana; M. G. Desai, Indian journalist; Courtney Archer and Rewi Alley of New Zealand; Shwe Udaung, writer, and Mahn Tun Yin, member of Parliament, Burma, were all among early arrivals at the conference.

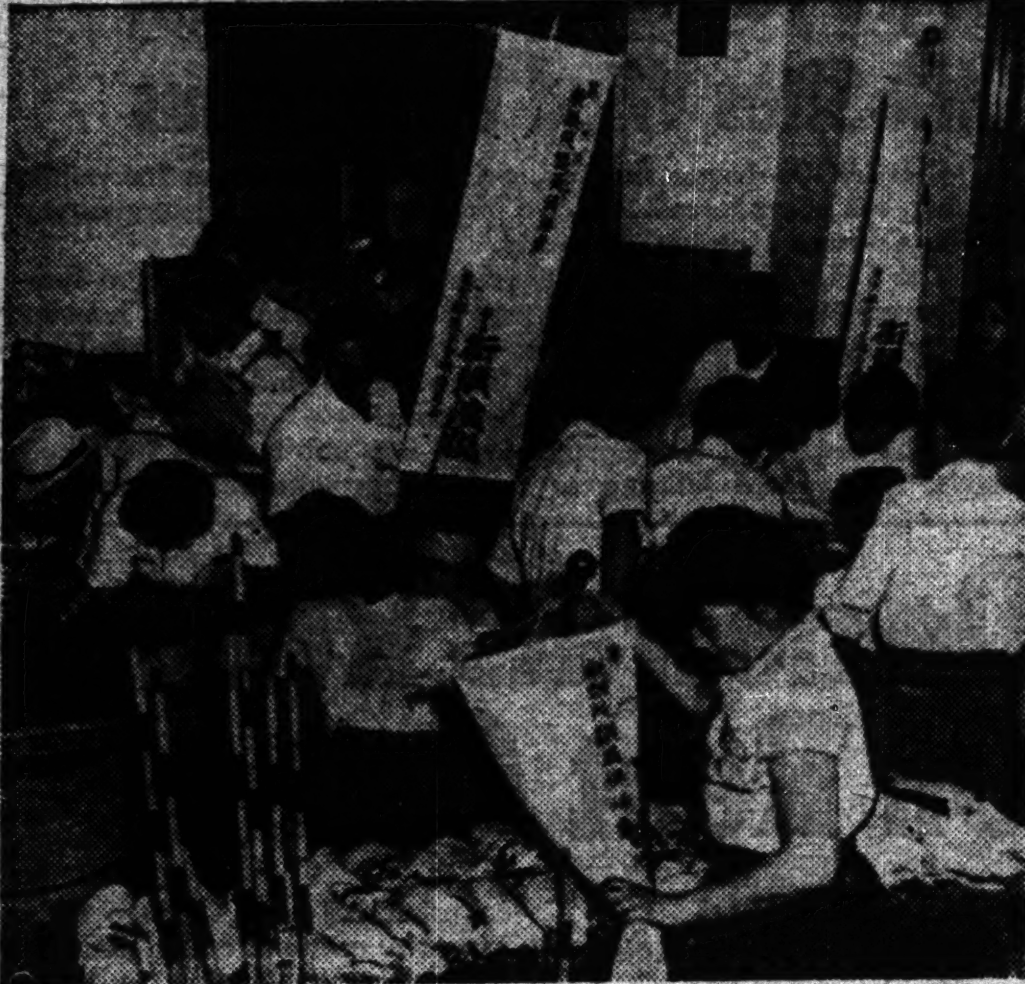
Delegations are expected from the Middle Eastern and Northern African countries, as well as from every Asian land. Many Latin American countries are represented. And Australian and Japanese peace fighters have defied passport bans in their countries to attend.

THE CONFERENCE opened on the eve of a rigged election in Japan, an ominous event but for the atmosphere of security and confidence set off by the conclusion of the Chinese-Soviet negotiations in Moscow. Newspapers and the people were still talking about the accords reached in Moscow by the Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai.

Aside from the agreements on economic and cultural exchange, the Soviet Union's return of the Changchun Railway to the Peking government and the granting of China's request to maintain Soviet troops in Port Arthur excited most comment. The return of the railroad, which is regarded as the most efficient in China, was acclaimed as another example of the "scrupulous regard with which the Soviet Union observes its international agreements and treaties."

A STATEMENT of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on the Port Arthur agreement is indicative of the popular feeling: "Japan is working in collusion with the United States to expand its armaments and prepare for war. Since Japan is organizing an army in the name of a 'Police Reserve Corps' and this corps has already been taking part in the aggressive war against Korea, the Chinese and Soviet peoples who have undertaken the important mission of preserving peace in the Far East, cannot but take this necessary measure. The extension of the period of the joint use of the naval base of Port Arthur until such time as the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union conclude a peace treaty with Japan is precisely within the framework of such necessary measures."

CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION to Japan is expected at the conference, for the October 1 election arbitrarily set by the Yoshida regime is seen as a move to strengthen Yoshida's hand against the people and allow him to consolidate the program of re-militarization.



JAPAN ELECTION—Carrying banners to identify themselves, candidates for various offices register in Tokyo for Oct. 1 Japanese elections, brought about as result of premier Yoshida's recent dissolution of the Diet.

ing and fascizing Japan.

In this, Yoshida has the full support of the Zaibatsu, or wealthy ruling families. The Kyodo news agency reported on September 3 that "a group representing Japan's big businessmen" was working secretly behind the political scene and had pledged all-out support to the Liberal Party in order to hold up the Japanese Communists." The report said that Zanzan Ishibashi, former Finance Minister and a leader in the Ichiro Hatoyama faction of the Liberal Party, is raising 150 million yen in contributions from the Zaibatsu for the re-election of Yoshida's gang. An alleged rift between the Yoshida and Hatoyama factions has been healed under instructions of the Zaibatsu.

Listed among the 20 Japanese big businessmen involved in the

backstage maneuvers are Ataru Kobayashi, president of Japan Development Bank; Shinsuke Asao, president of the Japanese Steamship Company; and Yaichi Sasaki, president of the Japan Petroleum Company, who is connected with American Caltex Oil Company.

Coinciding with this development, the Yoshida regime is multiplying terror against the Communist Party, while simultaneously speeding the process of militarization. Working closely with U. S. Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Yoshida ordered the arrest of Communist Diet members and local leaders, and announced his intention to ban the Party in the elections. Delegates to the Peking Peace Conference were denied passports, and a campaign of slander and intimidation launched against all progressive organizations and publications.

U. S., Soviets Can Live in Peace, Church Poll Says

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—An opinion poll reflecting the attitude of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S. on several major issues shows that the majority of Episcopalian clergy and laymen believe peaceful co-existence is possible for the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Sixty-six percent of the laity, according to the sampling, said they thought the world was big enough for the U.S. and Russia to live in without fighting, while 80 percent of the clergy believed that the two countries did not have to engage in war.

The results of the poll were released here at the recent triennial national convention of the church.

The Rev. Paul N. Weston, assistant secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the church's National Council said that the poll was taken in May and June based on a scientifically valid random sample of several thousand Episcopalians who were questioned in confidence.

Other highlights of the poll showed that:

- Fifty percent of the clergy believe that freedom of speech in the U. S. is getting to be not much more than a figure of speech.
- A majority believe that people of different colors and religious beliefs do not "get a square deal" in this country.
- Only 27 percent of laymen believe in segregation in the church and only 18 percent of the clergy and eight percent of the laity agree with that.

Peace Is Key Issue Hallinan Tells PP

A NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN for a cease-fire in Korea dramatized by picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson speak were the highlights of a three-day meeting in Philadelphia of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. Vincent Hallinan, the Party's candidate for President, summed up the session, attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, by declaring that the "keynote issue before the American people in this 1952 campaign is the issue of peace—and that means peace in Korea as of now, an issue which both Eisenhower and Stevenson are carefully avoiding."

The committee, ending three days of discussion at the Broadwood Hotel which were attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, adopted a program of publicizing the peace issue through a stepped-up campaign drive including the mass circulation of the party's "peace pact card." The delegates also voted to mobilize peace picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson spoke featuring signs demanding their solution to the Korean war and calling for an immediate cease-fire.

Hallinan called on the Progressive Party leaders to carry the campaign "to the street corners, the shop gates, the union halls, and the meeting places of groups throughout the country."

The conference reaffirmed the party's policy of insisting of an immediate cease-fire in Korea with negotiations by civilians to follow which would "iron out" the prisoner-of-war issue, now causing the stalemate at Panmunjon.

The sessions which began last Friday evening was chaired jointly by Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the party, with Elmer Benson, former Minnesota governor who could not attend because of illness, and Mrs. Alice Liveright, Philadelphia County Progressive Party chairman. Hallinan, who arrived from Connecticut on Saturday with a strenuous 35-day campaign trip through California, the midwest and New England, enunciated the party's three-point campaign which he said had been greeted with enthusiasm wherever it had been presented.

Reporting on the organizational drive of the Progressive Party, C. B. Baldwin, national secretary and campaign manager, said that in November "at least 82 percent of the American people will be able to vote for the party following the drives throughout the country by state Progressive Party organizations to secure places on the state ballot." Already 20 such states

have met ballot requirements, Baldwin said, despite the drastic tightening of state ballot laws in many states since 1948.

He announced that in the drives for signatures to get on the ballot more than 1,000,000 people had already heard directly about the PP and that 25 percent of these had signed the petitions.

The Negro representation committee report, unanimously adopted, called for campaigns to get the "largest possible vote for our candidates," Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, first Negro woman ever nominated for Vice President, resounding independent vote for the Progressive Party ticket for peace and equality is the most forceful notice the Negro people can give to the bosses of both old political parties that they must deliver on their long delayed promises of civil rights and full Negro representation," it said.

Mrs. Bass was confined to her home because of a heavy cold and was unable to attend the conference.

THE COMMITTEE adopted four major resolutions which dealt with ending the Korean war now, repeal of the Smith Act and the fight on McCarthyism, a stepped-up campaign for increased representation and the struggle for civil rights, and full support to the 30,000 anti equipment soldiers at the International Workers Order.

The resolution on the Korean war cited Walter Lippmann, columnist, who asked last week: "Why does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war, and why are we where we are, and how we might work out of this dead end?" Lippmann answered his own question, "because for partisan purposes it hurts everybody who touches it."

Calling on "every member and every friend of the Progressive Party" to enlist every one who desires peace, every man and woman irrespective of political allegiance, to step up the demand to end the killings and the fighting in Korea now, the cease-fire resolution declared:

"The Republicans call Truman's war. The Democrats say it is a 'Republican war.' It is time for the American people to make it nobody's war."

SEN. RICHARD NIXON, Republican vice-presidential candidate, was linked with McCarthyism in a resolution which charged that his slush fund provided by the California "millionaire's club" exposed further that the "cry of

(Continued on Page 6)



JOHN GATES CARL WINTER ASK BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CARL WINTER, JOHN GATES

The National Committee for Amnesty for Smith Act Victims is calling on all friends and supporters of Carl Winter and Johnny Gates to send them birthday greetings. Both of these Communist leaders have birthdays this month: Carl Winter on Sept. 25, when he was 40, and John Gates on Sept. 28, when he will be 39. Address: Winter, FMB 11640, Lewistown, Pa., and Gates, FMB 11487, Harrisburg, Pa. Send your greetings to these two men who are fighting for the freedom of the American people.

Peace Group Seeks to 'Make Korea Major Election Issue'

CHICAGO.—The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives called on voters this week "to see to it that Korea is the major issue in this election campaign." A memorandum by the organization to its chapters, issued by Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, chairman of the executive board, declared:

"Write or wire to both presidential candidates requesting their positions in respect to a real peace plank. Since the platforms are non-committal, ask the men to speak up for themselves. Peace is the biggest single issue that faces the new president."

THE PEACE organization circulated its own peace plank at the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties and then polled its chapters on how to make further use of its plank.

The organization then received a wide response from chapters across the country, urging pressure on the major party candidates for president.

"Both parties have failed to come out sharply with a clear pledge to negotiate for peace and to demand cessation of hostilities in Korea," the Committee declared.

It was pointed out that now is the time to act, "not only because the campaigns are now in full swing, but because there is real feeling in the air that the issue of Korea must be solved."

'Elect All Negro Candidates To Office,' Says Peace Meet

PHILADELPHIA. — Keynoted by Dr. W. E. DuBois' demands for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, the Pennsylvania Peace Convention held by the Progressive Party here last week, hammered out a state program for their current election campaign, and agreed on a non-partisan coalition policy on three state-wide candidacies, as follows:

For President and Vice-President: Vincent Hallinan, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party candidates.

For U. S. Senator: Support was voted for labor's position calling for the defeat of Edward Martin, Republican incumbent.

For State Supreme Court: The defeat of Judge Harry Montgomery, Democratic candidate, was unanimously agreed upon on the basis of his anti-Negro record, and his role in reviving the anti-labor state sedition act.

IN ADDITION, the convention, which gave special emphasis to the struggle for civil rights and Negro representation, voted unanimously to support the Negro people's demand for the election of Negroes to all posts to which they have been nominated.

This decision embraces work for the election of Negroes to the state legislature, the highest post for which they have been slated by either major party, and for the only Negro in the state nominated for Congress—Davis P. Wideman, from Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District.

Other decisions on the convention included a demand for the release of Steve Nelson on bail, support of the coal miners, and

Defendants Urge Support of CRC

PITTSBURGH.—The six defendants in the local Smith Act case have appealed for support of the Civil Rights Congress.

The appeal, published in the local Civil Rights Congress bulletin just sent to several thousand western Pennsylvanians, points out that the CRC has taken over the various cases involving the defendants.

"We urge all," continues the statement, "to support in every possible way the CRC. This organization has many victories to its credit in past defense campaigns. We are confident that with the help of all who cherish our Constitutional liberties and the Bill of Rights, victory can be won in these cases, too."

The appeal is signed by Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolan, Ben Canfield, William Al-

a determination to base the Progressive Party in Pennsylvania on shop workers and the Negro people.

Over 200 delegates and observers from industrial and farm areas as far off as Pittsburgh participated over the week-end in panel sessions on Peace, Civil Rights, Negro Rights, Labor Rights and Welfare and Youth.

(Highlights of the Progressive Party's peace election platform will be found on back page.)

Bring Our Boys Home, Demands W. Pa. Mother

PITTSBURGH.—"Is the Korean war of so little importance that the papers do not even put it on the front page?" indignantly asks a Pittsburgh mother in a letter to the Post-Gazette.

"Doesn't anybody care about our boys over there? Why the recess in the truce talks while our kids are getting killed?"

"I want my boy home safely," she angrily concludes.

File Appeal for Trenton Victim

TRENTON AS PROSECUTOR Mario Volpe filed his latest brief opposing the appeal to free the Trenton Two, one of the two frame-up victims, Collis English, suffered another heart attack in state prison.

Reported slightly improved, English is still under oxygen and in the prison hospital's "critical" ward. English who contracted heart disease and malaria while in the navy in World War II, was jailed for life with Ralph Cooper in the "compromise" verdict that freed the rest of the Trenton Six in their second trial.

Mrs. Emma English, who was told her son needs a delicate operation on his heart if he is to survive the repeated attacks, is appealing to State Commissioner Sanford Bates to allow the operation quickly.

Further attacks, heart specialists told her, may be fatal.

Meanwhile in Newark, charges were dropped against John MacKenzie, one of the Trenton Six who was acquitted after being convicted in the first trial.

Negro Families Evicted from CHA Sites Wind Up in Slums

CHICAGO.—Negro families, evicted to make room for public housing, are being forced to move into slums, according to a survey by the Chicago Housing Authority.

The CHA disclosed: "In the past year, about 800 Negro families have been moved to make way for new CHA public housing projects. A sample study of cases where information was available showed that only 20 percent had been able to find standard housing in good or fairly good neighborhoods."

"The remaining 80 percent moved into substandard neighborhoods, substandard housing or doubled up with other families."

Democrats Renege On Rent Control

By PATT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—The promise of "continued rent controls for housing shortage areas" written into the Democrats' convention platform only three short months ago lay shattered in the city of its adoption this week, as the federal government ordered a wholesale rent raise for Chicago tenants.

The increase, jacking rents 30 percent above 1947 ceilings, came on the heels of officials assurance that "rent control will go on," and the politicians were hoping that their two-month buck-passing maneuver on the "hot potato" of controls had left renters in the dark as to "who done it."

The bipartisans' teamwork might well be the envy of any football eleven: the City Council's housing committee of Democrats and Republicans, headed by Democrat Robert Merriam (5th Ward), came out for controls—and raises; Washington officials then okayed the continuance of rent controls for Chicago—tossing the raises back to the Cook County Rent Advisory Board for "investigation," the rent board called a hurried huddle, and recommended the rent hike—without an investigation; Washington obliged, and this week the ball was securely in the hands of the real estate trust, as it headed for a "touch" down the pockets of Chicago tenants.

BLASTING the bipartisan deal, the Progressive Party's State Director this week branded the blanket raise as "the product of direct

collusion between Chicago aldermen, real estate interests, and their friends in Washington to violate the law and bilk the public."

James Wishart, the Progressive Party spokesman, called on the voters to "answer the rent gougers with a protest vote—a Progressive Party vote—in November."

Meanwhile, the Progressives' legal staff were studying possible action to challenge the raise in the courts. They indicated that original plans to enter an injunction suit against its enforcement would be stymied by exorbitant court costs such action would entail under present laws.

Maud Russell to Speak on Asia Here

CHICAGO.—Maud Russell, outstanding authority on China and the Far East, returned to Chicago this week for a series of lectures here.

It was announced by the Chicago Women for Peace, 168 W. Washington, that Miss Russell is available to speak to groups of 15 or more.

Women for Peace to Hold Annual Meeting

CHICAGO.—Chicago Women for Peace will hold its First Annual Get-Together on Sunday, Sept. 28, 3 p.m. at the CNDA Clubhouse, 4441 S. Drexel.

The meeting will feature a review of activities of the organization since its founding. There will be entertainment and refreshments.

Rally Here Spurs Fight for Amnesty

(Continued from Page 1)

Lester Davis.

A brief but moving speech was made by Lil Green, wife of Gil Green, Illinois Communist leader and now a political refugee.

"We know that if we can win the fight against the Smith Act," he said, "if we can force amnesty for these in jail, there will be an atmosphere in our country in which our husbands will not only be back with their families, but they will be back in the forefront of the fight for everything that is good and decent in our country."

BILL JACKSON, Mine-Mill leader who acted as chairman, made an appeal for funds which produced a collection averaging almost \$3 from each person in the hall.

The spirited and responsive audience cheered every mention of the names of the Smith Act victims and paused to sign telegrams to District Attorney James F. Malone in Pittsburgh demanding that Steve Nelson be granted bail at once.

Morris Granat, who served under Nelson in the Lincoln Brigade in Spain, described the Pittsburgh leader as "a comrade loyal, warm and brave."

"The time has come for us to stand up and fight for the things we believe in," he said. "Steve Nelson is the symbol of that fight."

A LETTER from Nelson to the meeting was read with restrained emotion by Fred Pinkard. The latter declared:

"The work of my friends on the outside is felt by me behind these bars. I call on my friends in Chicago, the Lincoln Vets, those in the labor movement, those who fought side-by-side with me in the unemployed councils, among the Negro people, the nationality groups, to get behind this CRC program."

"I am confident that we need not go through the dark ages of Nazism if all who know the score get out and fight."

PROF. ROBERT M. LOVETT, distinguished peace advocate and friend of the late President Roosevelt, opened the meeting with a call on President Truman to grant "executive pardon the victims of the Smith Act."

"There is serious doubt as to the constitutionality of the law," he said. "These victims should have the benefit of that doubt."

"When the judicial process breaks down in a democracy, there is always a resort to executive correction."

What's On?

ATTENTION PLEASE! Advertise Affairs, Parties, Films Forums, Meetings in the

WHAT'S ON COLUMN of the ILLINOIS WORKER Rates: (Cash With Order) 7 cents a word \$1.50 minimum

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Special rates for 2 or more insertions

Free listing in "What's On" with Display Ads

New showing at the Cinema Aurora Theatre, Kedzie and Madison: "Grand Concert" and the "Life of Donizetti." HEAR George W. Crockett, Jr. at the 4th Annual Festival of Nationalities. Singing, dancing and dramatic program presented by the National Groups. Auspices: Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, Saturday, Oct. 11, People's Auditorium, 3437 W. Chicago Ave. 8 p.m. Don't say "goodbye" to Bob Harris. Appearing from Chicago, Oct. 27, at the Chicago Theatre and the Chicago Auditorium. Good good lots of fun.

DRAMATIC SCENE from Borodin's famous opera, "Prince Igor," which is one of several operatic excerpts in the sensational new Acting Mayor's "Grand Concert" now showing at the Chicago Theatre.

Take Cease-fire Issue to Steelworkers

PHILADELPHIA. — The overwhelming demand for a cease-fire now in Korea, which both major parties are trying to ignore, is being brought directly to the shopgates of Pennsylvania steel mills by Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party peace candidate for President.

Hallinan is speaking at Coatesville, home of the Lukens steel plant, on Friday, Sept. 26 and at Bethlehem on Saturday, Sept. 28.

Hallinan's appearances in Eastern Pennsylvania are spearheading the post-card campaign urging President Truman to stop the killing in Korea immediately, and settle the last remaining issue, the deaths.

The Progressives announced that thousands of cards have been distributed in 50 key areas in Pennsylvania for a whirlwind, truce-now drive.

Meanwhile 25,000 "peace referendum" ballots are being circulated in Philadelphia by Women for Peace and other groups.

These ballots offer voters a space to vote "yes" or "no" on a cease-fire now, and will be presented to all candidates for public office.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION . . . (AN EDITORIAL)

WE URGE all our readers, particularly our white readers, to study carefully the list of Negro candidates below.

The list shows that a maximum of seven legislative districts can elect Negroes to the State House of Representatives on Nov. 4.

No Negro has been nominated by either major party to any post higher than the House.

With the exception of a Negro candidate from the Hill District in Pittsburgh, the list gives the names and address of every Negro who can be elected on Nov. 4 to any office in the state of Pennsylvania.

This list speaks for the real jimcrow policies of both major parties. It exposes their promises about "civil rights." It is a challenge to every Philadelphian, Negro or white, to do everything in his power to see that Negroes are elected to every office for which they have been nominated, regardless of party.

COMPLETE LIST

15 Negro Candidates In Pennsylvania

NEGRO CANDIDATES for State House of Representatives have been nominated in Philadelphia from seven legislative districts, as follows:

Third District (Wards 2,4,5)
Garfield B. Harris, (Democratic), 616 S. 12th St.

Sixth District (Ward 7)
Scholley Pace Alexander (Democratic), 1611 Pine St.
*Lewis M. Mintess (Republican), 1730 Addison St.

Seventh District (Ward 30)
*Granville E. Jones (Democratic), 2233 Christian St.
Onnie O. Carter (Republican), 816 S. 19th St.

Thirteenth District (Wards 16, 20)
Samuel Floyd (Democratic), 954 N. Warnock St.
*Edwin F. Thompson (Republican), 1619 N. 12th St.

Eighteenth District (Ward 24, 34, 44, 52)
*Dennie W. Hoggard (Democratic), 558 N. 58th St.
Thomas J. Potter (Republican), 4010 Baring St.

Twenty-first District (Wards 29, 47)

*J. Thompson Pettigrew (Democratic), 1721 N. 23rd St.
Helen Craig (Republican) 1532 N. 17th St.

Twenty-third District (Wards 27, 40, 46, 51)

*Susie Monroe (Democratic), 1942 N. 23rd St.
Howard B. Thompson (Republican), 2024 W. Diamond St.
Note—Names starred are incumbents.


In the 13th and 21st Districts, where Negroes have been named by both major parties, two candidates are to be elected out of a total of four nominated. In the 18th District, where Negroes have been nominated by both parties, a total of three candidates will be elected.

FOR CONGRESS, only one Negro has been nominated in Pennsylvania. He is David P. Wideman, a registered Republican, nominated to Congress by the Progressive Party in Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District.

I. F. Stone to Speak in Phila. For Steve Nelson's Freedom

PHILADELPHIA.—I. F. Stone, columnist of the New York Daily Compass, will speak with William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress leader at a "Free Steve Nelson" demonstration Friday evening on Oct. 3, in Reynolds Hall. Other speakers include Dr. Edward Barry, the noted surgeon who served in the Spanish Civil War with

Steve Nelson, and Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Smith Act defendant. Steve Nelson has been invited to address the rally, and the Civil Rights Congress, sponsors of the demonstration, have urged all who believe in the right to bail to write Pittsburgh District Attorney James Malone, asking for Nelson's release.



I WANT
a "cease fire" in Korea NOW with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

I VOTE YES

☐

Mark Here

I VOTE NO

☐

Mark Here

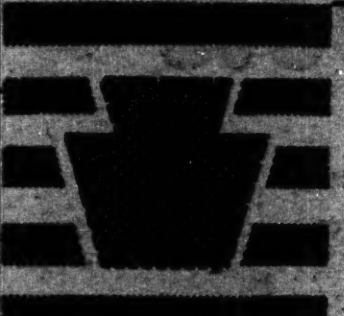
This ballot and the results of the referendum will be presented to all major candidates for election to public office, including Governor, United States Senators, and Representatives of the Republican Party, Governor Adlai Stevenson of the Democratic Party, and Mr. Vincent Hallinan of the Progressive Party.

Please send me ballot number _____

Name _____

City _____

State _____



**PENNA.
EDITION**

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HOW TO VOTE FOR PEACE!

Pennsylvania Worker Election Forum—Friday, Sept. 26 at 8 p.m., at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St.

HEAR

ALAN MAX—Managing Editor, Daily Worker

TOM NABRIED — Negro Trade Unionist

LOUIS HARAP — Editor, Jewish Life

BEN WEISS—Public Affairs Director, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania

Admission 50 cents

Auspices: Pennsylvania Worker, PO Box 5544, Kingsessing Station, Philadelphia 43.

(Bring all Daily Worker and Pennsylvania subscriptions to the Forum)

4100 Phila. Pupils Forced To Go on Half-Day Classes

PHILADELPHIA.—Youth, most direct victims of the war, in Korea, returned to school here last week with 4,100 pupils in 120 classes forced to go on half-day schedules.

The government's "guns not schools" program has limited construction to two new elementary schools—not enough to take care of the enrollment, despite overcrowded classes.

In addition, many of the existing schools the Philadelphia Inquirer reports "are in dire need of buildings and equipment."

The education crisis, which is nation-wide, is being accompanied by a renewed attack on the quality of the teaching itself.

During the summer, as reported in the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 30, a special committee of the state School Directors Association, launched a drive against the state Tenure Act, which teachers won only after a bitter struggle to guarantee their job security.

The School Directors Committee recommended that so-called "insubordination" should be cause for instant dismissal, and would eliminate the present court-procedure system for appeal.

Any struggle for wages and better schools could be classed as "insubordination." New York City has already used this phrase to fire militant union members, and to institute thought control.

In addition, the Greater Philadelphia Movement proposes to lengthen the school day, and increase the size of classes.

The drive against the educational system—in Philadelphia, and throughout the country—has been exposed as a carefully coordinated campaign. It is directed by the same big business "patriots" who are reaping billions from the war drive that has cost American youth 117,000 casualties on the battlefield of Korea alone.

Some comments from county and district school superintendents who were polled on proposed changes in the Tenure Act:

"The real problem is how to replace a satisfactory teacher with one more satisfactory."

"Exclude married teachers from Tenure rights."

"Make it possible for a small percentage of teachers to be discharged each year at the discretion of the board."

Rent Controls

PITTSBURGH.—With only one week before rent controls expire unless renewed by resolution of their governing bodies, four cities in the Pittsburgh rent area have not yet made such requests, according to Federal Rent Director C. Howard McPeak. The cities are Greensburg, New Castle, Butler and Uniontown.

In addition, 27 smaller places in the nine-county district had not acted at the time of his statement. These included 63 in Allegheny County. Four of these—Baldwin, Dormont and Ross Townships, and Bellevue—have populations exceeding 10,000 each.

Ask Dems. Put Smith Act Repeal Into Platform

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—J. S. Zucker, organizational director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress, in a statement submitted to the platform committee of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, called for the repeal of legislation like the Smith Act, State Sedition Act, and the Taft-Hartley Act. The statement denounced the jailing of Steve Nelson, Communist leader in Western Pennsylvania sentenced to 20 years under the State Sedition Act.

Non-Partisan Registration Takes Big Jump

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 9,000 men and women registered "non-partisan" in the registration drive that just closed. The figure is reported far in excess of any previously listed in this group. Total Philadelphia registration is 1,152,397, one of the highest on record.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois (above) renowned historian and peace fighter, will speak at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Mauch Chunk and Reynolds St., Easton, Oct. 4. His appearance is being sponsored by an interracial committee of the Lehigh Valley.

Un-Americans May Visit Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA.—Reports continue to be published that the House Un-American Activities Committee is coming here. Official columnist reports that Philadelphia hearings will be held Oct. 20.

At a time when workers are fighting against the wage freeze and increasing speedup, a rise in the use of injunctions against unions, and the rampant inflation in the cost of living, this committee is being used to beat back the struggles of the workers.

All labor has a stake in opposing the purpose of the committee to use redbaiting to divide workers.

Workers in Chicago repelled the strike-breaking and union-busting role of the committee, greeted it with picket lines, unfriendly witnesses. They defended their unions from the McCarthyite agents of the big industrialists.

The committee was forced to adjourn its hearings and leave town.

A mobilization of Philadelphia workers, prepared by leaflets, shogate meetings, such as those done in Chicago, can help Philadelphia workers defend their unions and their living standards from the "mink coat" invaders.

Teamsters Want Democracy in Union

YORK.—One thousand rank and file teamsters are fighting for democracy in their union here.

The officials of Local 430 have called hearings involving 13 rank and file teamsters who dared to ask for a little bit of democracy in their union.

A leaflet put out by the teamsters accuses their officials of a "do-nothing" policy so far as their working conditions and wages are concerned.

The officials, Wilbert Godfrey, president of Local 430, and Leon Silar, secretary-treasurer, who face a stiff fight for reelection in December, have been calling the hearings to intimidate them, rank and filers declare. They say they are working to run their own candidates on a three point program: (1) Full democracy in the union; (2) higher wages; (3) against speedup of deliveries.



Asian Peace Parley Sets Stage for Cease-Fire

THE ASIAN-PACIFIC Peace Conference opened in Peking Friday with more than 500 delegates from about 40 countries grappling with problems of how to bring peace to Korea and to establish friendly economic and cultural relations between all countries in the area.

It was the first time in history the Asian and Pacific peoples had assembled to determine their own destiny. It will coincide with the celebration of People's China's third birthday—the October 1 National Day.

Included among the delegates were leading personalities in the cultural and political life and the struggle for peace of the various countries. Soong Ching-ling (Mme Sun Yat-sen) heads the Chinese delegation, which also includes Kuo Mo-jo and Jeng Chen as vice-chiefs. Colombia's delegation includes Jorge Bayona, secretary of the National Peace Council of Colombia. A delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic is Chad ravalin Lodoidanba, noted writer. The Ceylonese journalist, D. P. Gunawarde and famed Buddhist monk and scholar, Rev. Narawila Dhammaratana; M. G. Desai, Indian journalist; Courtney Archer and Rewi Alley of New Zealand; Shwe Udaung, writer and Mahn Tun Yin, member of Parliament, Burma, were all among early arrivals at the conference.

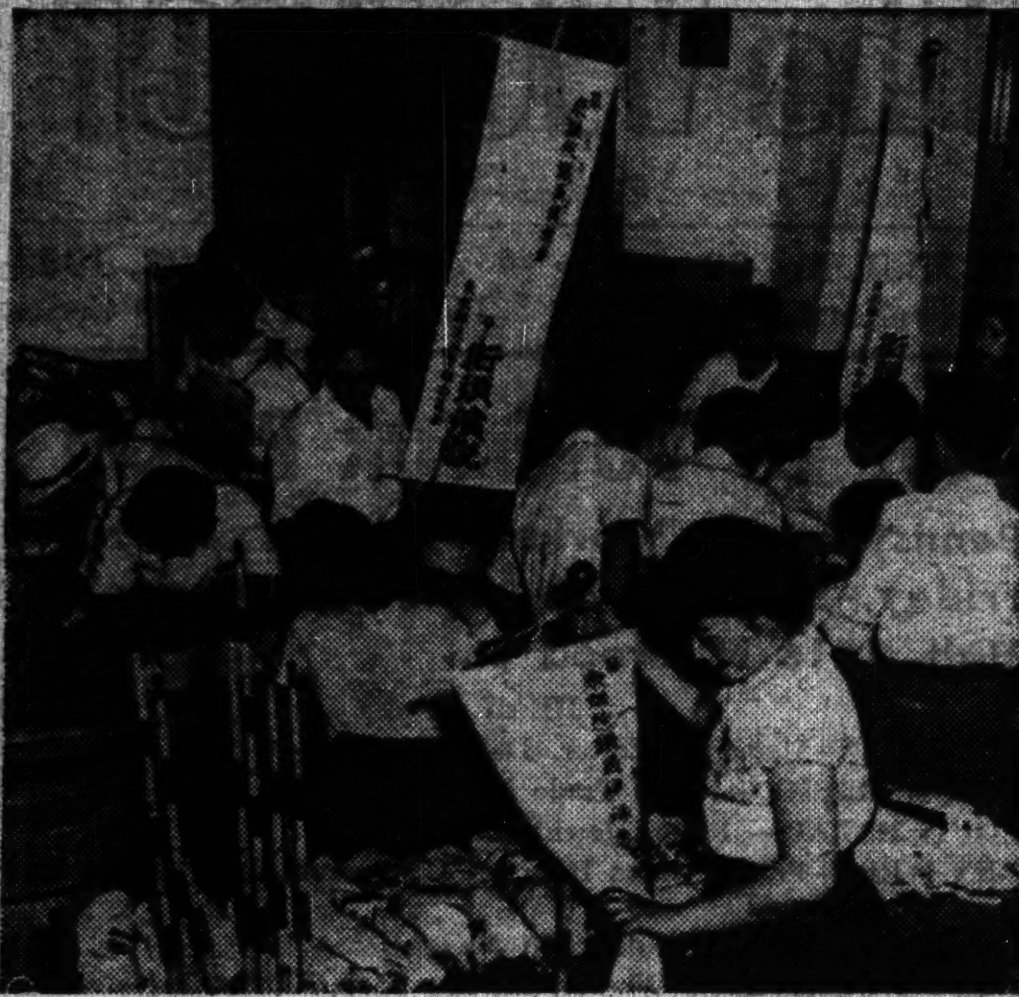
Delegations are expected from the Middle Eastern and Northern African countries, as well as from every Asian land. Many Latin American countries are represented. And Australian and Japanese peace fighters have defied passport bans in their countries to attend.

THE CONFERENCE opened on the eve of a rigged election in Japan, an ominous event but for the atmosphere of security and confidence set off by the conclusion of the Chinese-Soviet negotiations in Moscow. Newspapers and the people were still talking about the accords reached in Moscow by the Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai.

Aside from the agreements on economic and cultural exchange, the Soviet Union's return of the Changchun Railway to the Peking government and the granting of China's request to maintain Soviet troops in Port Arthur excited most comment. The return, of the railroad, which is regarded as the most efficient in China, was acclaimed as another example of the "scrupulous regard with which the Soviet Union observes its international agreements and treaties."

A STATEMENT of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on the Port Arthur agreement is indicative of the popular feeling: "Japan is working in collusion with the United States to expand its armaments and prepare for war. Since Japan is organizing an army in the name of a 'Police Reserve Corps' and this corps has already been taking part in the aggressive war against Korea, the Chinese and Soviet peoples who have undertaken the important mission of preserving peace in the Far East, cannot but take this necessary measure. The extension of the period of the joint use of the naval base of Port Arthur until such time as the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union conclude a peace treaty with Japan is precisely within the framework of such necessary measures."

CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION to Japan is expected at the conference, for the October 1 election arbitrarily set by the Yoshida regime is seen as a move to strengthen Yoshida's hand against the peace forces.



JAPAN ELECTION—Carrying banners to identify themselves, candidates for various offices register in Tokyo for Oct. 1 Japanese elections, brought about as result of premier Yoshida's recent dissolution of the Diet.

ing and fascisizing Japan. In this, Yoshida has the full support of the Zaibatsu, or wealthy ruling families. The Kyodo news agency reported on September 3 that "a group representing Japan's big businessmen" was "working secretly behind the political scene and had pledged all-out support to the Liberal Party in order to hold up the Japanese Communists." The report said that Zanzan Ishibashi, former Finance Minister and a leader in the Ichiro Hatoyama faction of the Liberal Party, is raising 150 million yen in contributions from the Zaibatsu for the re-election of Yoshida's gang. An alleged rift between the Yoshida and Hatoyama factions has been healed under instructions of the Zaibatsu.

Listed among the 20 Japanese big businessmen involved in the

backstage maneuvers are Ataru Kobayashi, president of Japan Development Bank; Shinsuke Aso, president of the Japanese Steamship Company; and Yaichi Sasaki, president of the Japan Petroleum Company, who is connected with American Caltex Oil Company.

Coinciding with this development, the Yoshida regime is multiplying terror against the Communist Party, while simultaneously speeding the process of militarization. Working closely with U. S. Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Yoshida ordered the arrest of Communist Diet members and local leaders, and announced his intention to ban the Party in the elections. Delegates to the Peking Peace Conference were denied passports, and a campaign of slander and intimidation launched against all progressive organizations and publications.

U. S., Soviets Can Live in Peace, Church Poll Says

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—An opinion poll reflecting the attitude of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. on several major issues shows that the majority of Episcopalian clergy and laymen believe peaceful co-existence is possible for the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

Sixty-six percent of the laity, according to the sampling, said they thought the world was big enough for the U. S. and Russia to live in without fighting, while 80 percent of the clergy believed that the two countries did not have to engage in war.

The results of the poll were released here at the recent triennial national convention of the church.

The Rev. Paul N. Weston, assistant secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the church's National Council said that the poll was taken in May and June based on a scientifically valid random sample of several thousand Episcopalians who were questioned in confidence.

Other highlights of the poll showed that:

• Fifty percent of the clergy believe that freedom of speech in the U. S. is getting to be not much more than a figure of speech.

• A majority believe that people of different colors and religious beliefs do not "get a square deal" in this country.

• 77 percent of laymen believe in segregation in the schools, and 77 percent of the clergy and eight percent of the bishops agree with them.

Peace Is Key Issue Hallinan Tells PP

A NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN for a cease-fire in Korea dramatized by picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson speak were the highlights of a three-day meeting in Philadelphia of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. Vincent Hallinan, the Party's candidate for President, summed up the session, attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, by declaring that the "keynote issue before the American people in this 1952 campaign is the issue of peace—and that means peace in Korea as of now, an issue which both Eisenhower and Stevenson are carefully avoiding."

The committee, ending three days of discussion at the Broadwood Hotel which were attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, adopted a program of publicizing the peace issue through a stepped-up campaign drive including the mass circulation of the party's "peace pact card." The delegates also voted to mobilize peace picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson spoke featuring signs demanding their solution to the Korean war and calling for an immediate cease-fire.

Hallinan called on the Progressive Party leaders to carry the campaign "to the street corners, the shop gates, the union halls, and the meeting places of groups throughout the country."

The conference reaffirmed the party's policy of insisting of an immediate cease-fire in Korea with negotiations by civilians to follow which would "iron out" the prisoner-of-war issue, now causing the stalemate at Panmunjon.

The sessions which began last Friday evening were chaired jointly by Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the party, with Elmer Benson, former Minnesota governor, who could not attend because of illness, and Mrs. Alice Liveright, Philadelphia County Progressive Party chairman. Hallinan, who arrived from Connecticut on Saturday with a strenuous 35-day campaign trip through California, the midwest and New England, enunciated the party's three-point campaign which he said had been greeted with enthusiasm wherever it had been presented.

Reporting on the organizational drive of the Progressive Party, C. B. Baldwin, national secretary and campaign manager, said that in November "at least 82 percent of the American people will be able to vote for the party following the drives throughout the country by state Progressive Party organizations to secure places on the state ballot." Already 20 such states

have met ballot requirements, Baldwin said, despite the drastic tightening of state ballot laws in many states since 1948.

He announced that in the drives for signatures to get on the ballot more than 1,000,000 people had already heard directly about the PP and that 25 percent of these had signed the petitions.

The Negro representation committee report, unanimously adopted, called for campaigns to get the "largest possible vote for our candidates," Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, first Negro woman ever nominated for Vice President, resounding independent vote for the Progressive Party ticket for peace and equality is the most forceful notice the Negro people can give to the bosses of both old political parties that they must deliver on their long delayed promises of civil rights and full Negro representation," it said.

Mrs. Bass was confined to her home because of a heavy cold and was unable to attend the conference.

THE COMMITTEE adopted four major resolutions which dealt with ending the Korean war now, repeal of the Smith Act and the fight on McCarthyism, a stepped-up campaign for increased Negro representation and the struggle for civil rights, and full support to the 30,000 farm equipment strikers at the International Harvester Co.

The resolution on the Korean war cited Walter Lippmann, conservative commentator for the Herald-Tribune, who asked last week: "Why does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war, and why are we where we are, and how we might work out of this dead end." Lippmann answered his own question, "because for partisan purposes it hurts everybody who touches it."

Calling on "every member and every friend" of the Progressive Party "to enlist every one who desires peace, every man and woman irrespective of political allegiance, to step up the demand to end the killings and the fighting in Korea now," the cease-fire resolution declared:

"The Republicans call 'Truman's war.' The Democrats say it is also a 'Republican war.' It is time for the American people to make it nobody's war."

SEN. RICHARD NIXON, Republican vice-presidential candidate, was linked with McCarthyism in a resolution which charged that his slush fund provided by the California "millionaire's club" exposed further that the "cry of (Continued on Page 6)



JOHN GATES



CARL WINTER

ASK BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CARL WINTER, JOHN GATES

The National Committee for Amnesty for Smith Act Victims is calling on all friends and supporters of Carl Winter and Johnny Gates to send them birthday greetings. Both of these Communist leaders have birthdays this month: Carl Winter on Sept. 25, when he was 46, and John Gates on Sept. 28, when he will be 39. Address: Winter, PMB 18349, Lombard, Ill. and Gates, PMB 71487, Atlanta, Ga.

Charge Firm Facing Strike Was Involved In Sentner's Arrest

By CARL HIRSCH

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — A company which was engaged in talks with UE leader William Sentner as chief union negotiator, and was facing a strike was directly involved in the FBI arrest of Sentner under the Smith Act, and had foreknowledge of the arrest. This charge, made in a telegram to the convention of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, came as a bombshell to the UE convention's concluding session here. The company named was the Eagle Signal Corp., in East Moline, Ill. The 600 workers at the plant have since gone on strike, joining the Harvester Corp. workers who are on the picket lines at the Rock Island Farmall plant, where Sentner was also actively giving leadership.

The telegram to the convention, sent by local presidents in Charles City and Davenport, Ia., and in Canton, Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Ill., declared flatly that Sentner was arrested "to scuttle UE negotiations with the Eagle Signal Corp. and to smash the Harvester strike."

The wire read as follows:

"Monday night, an Eagle Signal foreman told UE steward Sam Housh and other workers that Sentner would be 'picked up in two or three weeks.' The foreman declared that this information was announced at the company's foremen's meeting a few days ago."

"The company's foreknowledge of the FBI's arrest of Sentner proves conclusively the collaboration between the government and employers against the workers."

Don Harris, president of Missouri-Iowa District 8, opened the convention discussion of Sentner's arrest. He told how Sentner had been arrested on a telephone warrant from Attorney General McGranery. Sentner was brought before U.S. Commissioner Sennett, who is also the attorney for John Deere & Co., a big farm equipment manufacturer.

The commissioner addressed Sentner in vile language and told him, "I can't shoot you but I wish I could."

"This is what's going on in this America of ours," Harris told the UE convention. "It's our job—those of us who are still free—to fight back while there is still time."

Convention delegates of many political views paid tribute to the UE leader, pointing out that although they had heard he was a professed Communist, the important thing was not his political views but his outstanding service to the union.

President Albert J. Fitzgerald told in stirring words how Sentner had proposed to step down as district president because he had become the target of red-baiting attacks.

"I agreed to it at the time," said Fitzgerald, "but I say to you now that if we had kept Bill Sentner as district president, we would be a stronger union today."

Bob Kirkwood, now of Local 610, told of his being arrested with Sentner and seven others in the 98-day Maytag strike of 1938 and indicted under the Iowa criminal syndicalism law.

"Sentner was arrested in order wood, 'but sometimes history repeats itself, and let's remember that the Iowa law was finally declared unconstitutional and we went free."

A resolution passed by the convention called for action to defend Sentner and his wife, Toni, who is threatened with deportation, as well as "other victims of these vicious attacks."

NELSON BROUGHT IN CHAINS INTO PITTSBURGH COURT

PITTSBURGH, Penna. — The hearing today before federal judge William Alvah Stewart on motions for dismissal of the indictments against Steve Nelson and his five co-defendants in the local Smith Act case was marked by the judge's constant interruptions of attorneys Ralph Powe and Hymen Schlesinger who appeared for Andy Onda, the only defendant represented by counsel.

Judge Stewart treated attorney Ralph Powe, Negro lawyer of Washington and New York City, particularly shabbily. Stewart told Powe, "If you're going to indulge in political comments and speeches, I will stop you."

When Powe cited the token representation of Negroes, manual workers and foreign-born among those chosen for jury service, although these groups comprise the majority of those living in the judicial district, the judge broke in, "that just isn't true, and you know it."

Then, referring to Powe's charge that in effect the federal system of jury selection resulted in the exclusion of the lower-income economic groups, the judge said, "I just don't see how you can make such a statement."

When Schlesinger, in his turn,

insisted on enough time on his argument for the many interruptions of the judge, the judge accused the attorney of "turning the hearing into a filibuster."

Judge Stewart announced the trial would begin Oct. 14. He also stated he would appoint a physician this week to examine Onda, whose motion for severance on grounds of a serious heart condition has been pending.

Nelson was brought to the hearing in handcuffs, with a heavy leather belt attached to the handcuffs and fastened tight around his body so that it was impossible for him to move his arms. Half a dozen armed sheriffs accompanied him. One stood within two feet of him while he was conversing in the corridor with his wife and children.

Federal District Attorney Edward Boyle brusquely thrust aside a group of Civil Rights Congress representatives. Allegheny County District Attorney William Malone refused likewise to see a delegation on bail for Nelson.

HALLINAN WILL SPEAK ON WNYC NEXT MONDAY

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, has been granted broadcast time over WNYC next Monday, Sept. 29, from 2 to 2:30 p.m.

The time has been granted in reply to a request made by the American Labor Party for "time equal to that given Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson when their speeches to the recent American Legion convention were carried over WNYC."

The ALP state campaign headquarters also announced that Hallinan will make his first campaign appearance in this city at the 1952 ALP Election Campaign Dinner tomorrow night (Wednesday) at the Hotel Astor.

Sharing the platform with him will be Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro author and scholar; Paul Robeson; Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senator; and Charles Collins, ALP state vice-chairman.

Mine, Mill Union Calls Parley On Political Action for Oct. 6

DENVER, Colo.—The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has sent out a call to all its locals in the U. S. for a National Political Action Conference, to be held in Salt Lake City, Oct. 6 and 7.

At the same time, the union renewed its demand that the McCarran "Internal Security" committee hearings in Salt Lake City Oct. 7 and 8 be thrown open to the public, and that rank and file members of Mine-Mill be given an

opportunity to testify.

"The record of this committee makes it obvious that Senator McCarran intends to call in renegades such as Ken Eckert, Ralph Rasmussen, Angelo Verdu and Homer Wilson, who have devoted their

entire energies in recent years to a campaign to destroy our union," declared Orville Larson, International vice president of Mine-Mill. "We think the committee should give our own members a chance to speak, to tell the truth about the democratic way in which our union works, in which it elects leadership," Larson added. "When rank and file members

British Quakers Ask Cease-Fire Now

The demand for a cease fire in Korea now, with the POW issue to be negotiated later, is reaching world proportions.

British Quakers yesterday placed this demand which is being carefully kept out of the presidential race by both Stevenson and Eisenhower, before Winston Churchill.

They called on the British prime minister to act on the following program for ending the war:

• A cease-fire now, on the terms already approved, with unresolved issues to be considered later.

• Negotiation on re-creating

and exchange of prisoners to be undertaken either by a commission representing Asian governments and approved by both sides, or by a commission of two appointed by each side. Under the Quaker plan, prisoners rejecting repatriation would get asylum, but only in rear war situations.

areas where they could not be used again in fighting.

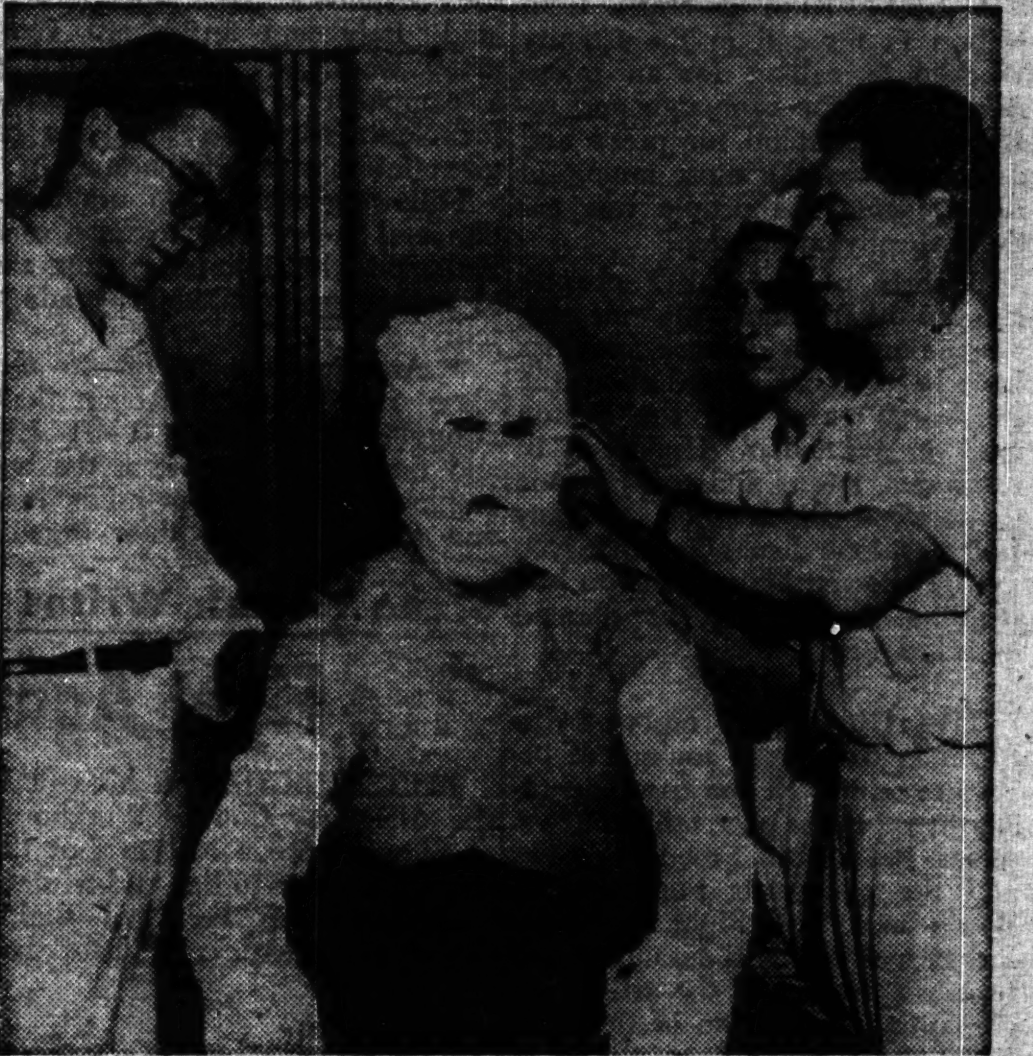
• The Indian government's good offices to be used in negotiations.

• All governments, as well as press and radio, to avoid belligerence in commenting on the Korean war situation.

Workers Hurt In Philadelphia Fires



Firemen ease a worker out of a blazing armature plant in Philadelphia where he had been trapped by a flash fire.



His face and hands swathed in bandages, an employee of Sloan-Blabon Corp., a Philadelphia linoleum factory, is treated for burns at Episcopal Hospital. He was one of 19 workers injured when kettles holding 2,400 gallons of oil exploded.

Ask Stevenson Set Up FEPC

CHICAGO. — A conference of Progressive Party members in Chicago's First Congressional District this week called on Gov. Adlai Stevenson to use his executive power to establish a Fair Employment Practices code in all matters under his jurisdiction. Stevenson never fulfilled the platform pledge of his party in the 1948 elections in Illinois that their candidate

would enforce such a measure should the State Legislature fail to adopt it.

In addition to a postcard and petition drive on the State FEPC issue, the Progressives will present for approval two more immediate campaigns: to stop the threatened rent raise of 10 percent for Chicago tenants, and to defeat the recent proposal by the "Committee of 19" for a new city income tax.

Organization of a drive for write-in votes for Progressive Party candidates in November will be outlined by Al Janney, Assistant State Director.

of our union have requested that the Oct. 7 and 8 hearings be open to the public, Sen. McCarran has flatly refused to give a 'yes-or-no' answer," Larson went on. "The time has come to end the star-chamber methods of this committee, and bring them out into the full light of day, so that the people can see how McCarran and his pals are trying to weaken, not only our union, but the whole American labor movement."

Mid-West CRC Meet Pushes Fight For Nelson's Freedom

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—With encouraging reports of achievements in rallying support for the appeals of Steve Nelson from his sedition frameup and for himself and his five co-defendants in the coming Smith Act trial here the Mid-Western Conference of the Civil Rights Congress reconvened last Sunday at the local headquarters.

CRC delegations attended from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Western and Eastern Pennsylvania. There was a delegation from New York City representing the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who fought under Nelson's leadership in the war to save the Spanish Republic from fascism. Two top officers of the national Civil Rights Congress, Wm. Patterson and Aubrey Grossman also attended.

A LETTER of greetings from Nelson in his cell in the County Workhouse calling for an intensification of the campaign and reaffirming his stand for peace and democracy as the most important issues facing the people was enthusiastically applauded.

Reports of the CRC chapter showed that since the meeting two months ago defense activities have become centralized about the Pittsburgh cases—and the Nelson case in particular. Hundreds of telegrams, letters and many phone calls went to District Attorney James Malone demanding that Nelson be allowed his release on bail pending the appeals, as granted in other cases.

THE CHAPTERS reported distribution of a large amount of literature on the Nelson case, including the new four-page tabloid newspaper Pittsburgh Freedom News and the pamphlets For Valor in Battle and The Right to Speak for Peace. Many thousand copies were distributed of the articles by columnist L. F. Stone of the New York City Compass on the case.

Big meeting of hundreds attending were reported from Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York, with good response to appeals for financial help.

Some chapters reported successful house-to-house canvassing for signatures to protest postal cards to Malone. The Chicago group mailed 3,000 such postcards to lawyers in that area and got a good response. Mailing into the thousands were related.

A beginning was reported on the organization of defense committees among particular groups of the population, such as the foreign-born, who are seriously menaced by related suppressive measures such as the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

A feature of the conference was the large number of Negro workers who are leaders in the chapters and who gave some of the most instructive reports. Wm. Patterson,

CRC national executive secretary, himself a long-time leader of the struggle for Negro rights, emphasized the prime importance of the Negro people and the labor movement to the defense campaigns around the Pittsburgh cases.

THE DELEGATE of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade told how Nelson himself had even from his cell in the County Jail here stirred his comrades of that group into a fighting spirit by his letters from prison. The Veterans of national groups from such countries as France, England, Italy and anti-fascist Germany were, he said, conducting a campaign in their own lands for Nelson's release that was of great international importance.

Following reports on organization and policy by Grossman and Patterson the following program of action was unanimously adopted:

- Arousing the unions to the close relationship between their struggles against the T-H law and the growing resort of the big employers to anti-labor injunctions and the menace to their organi-

zations of such legislation as the Smith Act and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, tying in the cases of the Communist defendants.

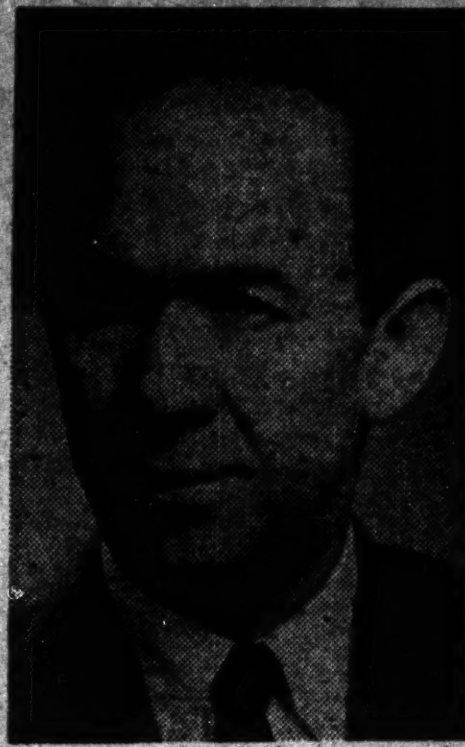
- Organization of committee of nationally known figures to spend some time in Pittsburgh investigating at first hand the terrorization and frameups in the Pittsburgh cases, with the publication of their findings in a pamphlet for nationwide distribution.

- Organization of defense committees around each of the six defendants, but particularly Ben Careathers, long-time Negro leader in Pittsburgh; and for Nelson and Andy Onda, among the Slavie groups.

- Circulation in the thousands of an editorial from the New York Catholic Worker, which compared the sentencing of Nelson to the frameups of Sacco and Vanzetti.

- The close tieup of local actions involving terror and repression of the Negro people with the Nelson case.

In closing the Conference Patterson summarized the basic struggle in our country, of which the



STEVE NELSON

fight against the Pittsburgh frameups is a very important factor, as that of Peace as against War and Democracy as against fascism. It was with this conviction that the delegates returned to their respective areas determined to carry out effectively and quickly the building of a great broad movement that will secure the freedom of Steve Nelson and his co-defendants and check reaction generally.

Steve Nelson Writes on:

'The Fight Against This Crude Frameup'

PITTSBURGH.—From his cell in the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox Steve Nelson sent the following letter to the Mid-western Conference of the Civil Rights Congress, which met here last Sunday.

Dear friends:

I take this opportunity of thanking you for the way in which your organization rallied to the support of the defendants in the Pittsburgh state sedition and federal Smith Act cases.

The Prosecution, particularly in my case, embodied the crassest form of McCarthyism, dominating our courts and using them as a shield behind which to carry on the systematic destruction of not only the rights of progressives but more menacing, of the rights of the people as a whole, especially the Negro people and the workers.

The great number of protests from all parts of the country against my mistreatment and vicious sentence results from the growing awareness that what faces us in Pittsburgh is a pattern that will be followed elsewhere unless this reaction is checked. The menace in the Pittsburgh prosecutions is the greater because they were

instigated and are being pushed by demagogic, self-seeking politicians within the Democratic Party like Judges Michael A. Musmanno and Harry M. Montgomery, whose respective aims are to become Governor and U. S. Senator.

These red-baiters framed me up as a means of striking back at the rising tide of struggle all over the nation against these political witch-hunts—these thought-control and book-burning trials.

The object of my transfer to the County Workhouse was to deprive me of the opportunity to write to people and receive visits from my family and friends, as well as to hamper the preparation of my defense in the coming Smith Act trial and in the preparation of my appeals in the state sedition case.

The Pittsburgh Smith Act case differs from all other such cases in that here the federal government has the job of whitewashing the crude frameup perpetrated on me and my two co-defendants by the local courts.

Despite these maneuvers, I am confident that the struggle for an immediate end to the war in Korea, and for civil rights and world peace will go forward. I urge that these issues be given maximum support in the forthcoming elections and that all work hard for those candidates who stand for a peoples' program.

Again thanking those who participated in this fight, especially the Civil Rights Congress and the Vets.

Fraternally yours.

NEGRO VOTERS RAP JUDGE FOR DIXIECRAT DECISION

PITTSBURGH.—Judge Harry Montgomery's Dixiecrat decision in the notorious Highland Park swimming pool case is not helping him to win the support of Negro voters here for his Supreme Court candidacy.

Montgomery, Democratic candidate for the state Supreme Court, is the judge who sent Steve Nelson to jail for 20 years in reviving the old, anti-labor state Sedition Act.

In discussing the Highland Park case, the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly, declared in July, 1950:

"Whereas all the real culprits when tried were freed, Albert (a white worker) was found guilty, sentenced to 23 months in the workhouse, fined \$500, and subjected to a severe tongue-lashing by Judge Harry Montgomery."

"Whether Communist or not, Albert was on the side of the law in Highland Park. If he was advocating anything, he was advocating the right of Negroes to use taxpayers' swimming pool. That was the same side the police were supposed to be on. That was the side the Mayor was on, and pre-

sumably that is the side Judge Montgomery would be on."

The Pennsylvania Peace Convention for the Hallinan-Mrs. Bass presidential ticket last week included the defeat of Montgomery in its program.

Seattle Dockers Rap Decision IN Bridges Case

SEATTLE, Wash.—Longshoremen's Local 119 has joined the wave of protest against the Appeals Court decision upholding the "perjury" conviction of Harry Bridges and two other officers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The Seattle local took action at a heavily attended stop-work meeting last Monday at which the resolution offered by San Francisco's Local 10 was passed by a virtually unanimous vote. The resolution unanimously endorsed

Pennsylvania NEW RISE IN MILK PRICES IS THREATENED

PITTSBURGH.—Prospects of the housewife being taxed an additional cent or more a quart for milk in this area loom with the announcement by the State Milk Control Commission that it will hold a hearing here Sept. 29, to be followed by another in Harrisburg Oct. 2.

The Pittsburgh hearing will consider demands by the Keystone Milk Producers Assn. of Western Pennsylvania and the Dairyman's Co-operative Sales Assn. for a cent-a-quart price increase, all of which is to go to the farmers. The Harrisburg hearing is to take up demands of the Pennsylvania Assn. of Milk Dealers for lower prices for the milk they buy from the farmers.

The producers' associations represent hundreds of dairy farmers scattered throughout the area, both big and little owners included. The dealers association is dominated by the big companies, which in various ways control most of the apparently independent local firms.

THE MILK CONTROL Commission last Aug. 1 increased the price of milk a cent a quart. The dealers and farmers split this 50-50. Of the present 24 cents a quart price for milk delivered in Pittsburgh, the farmer gets about 13½ cents and the dealer 10½ cents. The differential in favor of the dealer has been increasing over many years.

The Keystone Milk Producers Assn. charges that the milk dealers are "plotting" to get their "cut" out of any increase granted the farmers. It accuses them of attempting further to complicate the present system under which the price paid producers is determined by the dealers' use of the milk. "While the farmer and public are trying to figure it out," the statement declares, "the milk companies will be lining their pockets with what we thought was going to be our one-cent increase."

THE OFFICE of Price Stabilization has ruled that milk dealers in the Pittsburgh area cannot charge more than the minimum rate established by the State Milk Control Commission.

This rate, established Aug. 1, is 23 cents a quart for standard milk at stores and 24 cents if delivered. Hitherto milk dealers have been free to charge what they pleased over the commission's rate.

Overcharge by dealers should be reported to the OPS office in the Federal Bldg.—Phone GRant 1-5300.

THE SEPT. 29 hearing will be held in the City-County Bldg. beginning at 10 o'clock and is expected to continue for several days. It is open to the public. Unfortunately, although milk price increases hit nearly every family and hit particularly hard the families of workers, the unions have in the past been generally not represented at the hearings.

at a dramatic stop-work in San Francisco last week, termed the persecution of Bridges an attack upon the union and called for the dispatching of a rank-and-file committee to Washington to assure Supreme Court review of the case.

Previously, other longshore locals in Oregon and Washington had acted. Dockers in Portland, Bellingham and Everett held stop-work meetings of from 24 to 36 hours.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Address all mail to Box 5544, Kingessing Station Philadelphia 42, Pennsylvania

MASS RALLY

Free Steve Nelson!

HEAR!

I. F. STONE, Columnist N.Y. Daily Compass

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,

National Executive Secretary Civil Rights Congress

DR. EDWARD BARSKY of New York

BEN CAREATHERS,

Pittsburgh Smith Act Defendant

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3 — 8:30 p.m.

REYNOLDS HALL (Philadelphia Room)

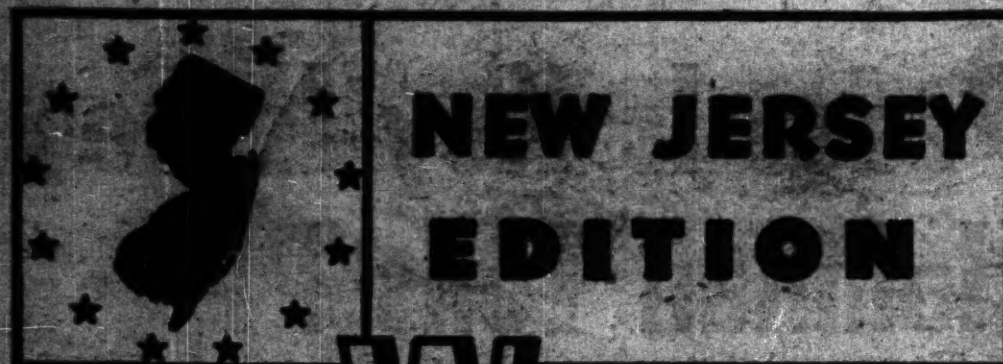
1416 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia

Admission: Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress

205 Hardt Building

Broad and Columbia

Phone 22, Pa. — SE 7-1874



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Marshall's Error Bares Fraud of Bail Claims

SEATTLE, Wash. THE FRAUDULENT CLAIM of the Truman Administration that unheard of bail figures are required in Smith Act cases stood exposed for all to see this week—through a U. S. marshal's error.

John S. Daschback, Civil Rights Congress state director and one of seven Northwest Smith Act victims, was mistakenly freed for a brief time Friday—on no bail whatsoever.

Daschback voluntarily returned after contacting his lawyer and confirming his understanding that no bail had been posted in his case.

Only six hours previously a high powered Justice Dept. attorney, shipped here from New York state to prosecute the seven local Smith Act cases, had argued against reduction of bail from \$25,000.

Speaking specifically of Daschback and Pension Union Pres. William J. Pennock, Special U. S. Atty. Edward C. Wallace told a

federal judge bail should not be reduced because "this is neither a political charge nor an ordinary charge such as narcotics."

"Violation of the Smith Act is a nationwide conspiracy," Wallace continued. "You (meaning Federal Judge John C. Bowen) cannot ignore the facts of life."

Despite Wallace's arguments, Judge Bowen reduced bail to \$10,000 each for Pennock and Daschback.

With the Pension Union convention coming up, the decision of counsel and others active in the defense was to bail out Pennock first. But the U. S. marshal sent to release Pennock though the \$10,000 provided bail for both prisoners.

Daschback took full advantage of his forced release to issue a brief statement, given to but not printed by the commercial press. He said:

"The one lawful thing the Justice Department has done in these

Washington Smith Act cases is to release me at the correct bail—nothing.

"The 'no bail' figure matches exactly the 'no evidence' of the Justice Department in these cases."

Two Demo. Candidates Back Korea Cease-Fire

NEWARK.

REP. HUGH A. ADDONIZIO (Dem-11th Dist) and his fellow-candidate for Congress, Martin Fox (Dem-12th Dist) have both declared their support for a cease-fire in Korea. In an interview with spokesmen for Local 407, United Electrical Workers (Ind.),

Addonizio said he would support a proposal for an immediate cease-fire, agreed to by both sides with continuing negotiations for exchanging prisoners of war after the shooting stops.

The Jersey congressmen told the union's legislative committee

who represent 2,500 workers at Edison and other Orange plants, that he will continue his fight for fair employment by introducing the FEPC bill he sponsored in last year's Congress, and fight for it to reach the floor.

ADDONIZIO told the group's

chairman, John J. Gallagher, that he opposes thought control, that he "probably would oppose the Smith Act," that he is for changing the McCarran Act, and would oppose any other repressive measures.

While he favors UE's program for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, Addonizio said he would not commit himself fully to the union's proposal to re-establish the Wagner Act.

Addonizio said he supports effective price controls (in the absence of which he would oppose the wage freeze), rent control, insurance and health program. He pointed out that he had voted against the use of federal funds to finance plants moving to low-wage areas.

EARLIER IN THE WEEK, Fox told a delegation of voters from his district that he would support any move for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with negotiations to continue. He said he could not understand why the negotiations could not have been successfully concluded in June 1951.

Fox also pledged to support a federal FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch measures and declared in favor of cloture. He said he is for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and is opposed to the Smith and the McCarran and the McCarran-Walters laws. He, too, announced his support for real rent and price controls.

WILLIAM J. PENNOCK, his mother, Mrs. Marjorie Hill, and his wife, Louise, met at Washington Pension Union convention Friday, shortly after the Pension Union president was released on \$10,000 bail (photo, below). Pennock pledged a fight to assure all seven from this state arrested on Smith Act charges Sept. 17 are released and their frameup indictments smashed. Part of 60-person delegation of Washington Pension Union (photo, left) as they demanded bail for Pennock be lowered from original \$25,000. Little man seated at desk is U. S. Attorney J. Charles Dennis. Scoring bail as "outrageous" in tense exchange with Dennis is E. L. Pettus (head showing, far left), Pension Union leader and father of Terry Pettus, arrested Sept. 17 with Pennock and 16 others on Smith Act charges.



STALL PROBE AS AIRPORT FIGHT GROWS

NEWARK.

"ELIZABETH, N. J.," has become the symbol of sudden death across the country, wherever people live near airports—but the fatal Elizabeth crashes haven't stopped the money-hungry airlines from expanding Newark Airport.

While 300 Cleveland mothers picketed a new airport near their home with signs saying "Kill the Airport—Not Our Kids," "We Don't Want Another Elizabeth, N. J.," Newark officials boasted progress on expanding the Newark Airport terminal building to five times its size.

Port Authority engineers said they were "pleased" at the rapid progress of the steel skeleton of the new building.

But in Elizabeth hospitals, survivors of the crashes were not so "pleased." Nor were anxious residents of Newark, where the City Commission stalled on appropriating \$17.115 for a probe of Newark Airport.

Only three commissioners spoke for the emergency appropriation, Ellenstein, who proposed the move, Villani and Moran.

Give Movie Passes To Full Blood Quota

TRENTON.

WHEN TRENTON'S Red Cross call for blood donors went unanswered, in spite of a strong appeal based on the war drive, a veterans' group figured out the new inducement:

For every pint of blood, they offered a free pass to a first-run downtown theatre, a free pass for him to a nearby drive-in movie, and four packages of frozen food.

Seek Rent Controls; Monday Is Deadline

AS THE SEPT. 30 deadline loomed, labor and tenant organizations in a number of Jersey communities were in a last-ditch fight to press their landlord-minded local governments to extend rent control.

A broad conference of labor, tenant, fraternal, church, veteran and civic organizations met in Plainfield last Friday to map a vigorous week-long campaign to bring maximum pressure on the Common Council which will decide the rent control question at a special meeting on Monday, Sept. 29.

Refusing to accept the township committee's vote to lift controls as final, Maplewood tenants formed a Citizen Committee for Rent Control, launched a petition drive and other forms of action to press their elected representatives to

change their minds.

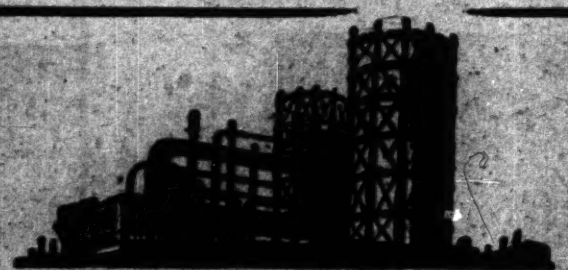
IN MONMOUTH COUNTY the Committee for Continuation of Rent Control, made up of labor unions, the NAACP and the ADA, demanded that Monmouth and Ocean Counties be declared a critical housing area by federal authorities. While the Committee's efforts won a unanimous vote for extension from the City Council in Asbury Park, after a sharp two-hour debate, governing bodies in Red Bank, Freehold and Ocean Township failed to take action.

In each of these rent battles in the north and central parts of the state the Progressive Party, through its activities and its public spokesmen, won widespread support.

The initiative of a single South

(Continued on Page 2)

New Jersey SHOP TALK



DOCK PAMPHLET CITES DEMANDS

Jersey dock workers were voting early this week on the wage arbitration proposal that came out of negotiations between the owners and the union wage scale committee. Many longshoremen denounced the arbitration deal. They were helped to this correct estimate by an attractive 16-page booklet put out by "Dockers News," rank and file paper which has gained wide influence on the piers. Entitled "Longshore Program for 1952," the pamphlet is a simple, hard-hitting presentation of the demands of the east coast rank and file longshoremen.

This rounded-out program includes wages, pensions, welfare plan, better working conditions, an end to discrimination on the waterfront and legislative proposals. There is a section on how the

dockers can win these demands.

The effects of the war economy on the longshoremen's livelihood is pointed up sharply. The booklet shows that peaceful trade with all nations, instead of the arms program with its restricted trade, is the answer to the biggest problem the dockers face—the problem of jobs.

The Barber line laid off five gangs when it cut out its China run, the pamphlet points out. There is a market in Europe and Asia for textiles, leather goods, clothing, machinery, electrical products, machine tools, locomotives and farm implements. This trade would bring back into action hundreds of ships now laid up and give us thousands of jobs on the waterfront.

The rank and file wage program calls for 50 cents an hour increase. (Continued on Page 2)

Asian Peace Parley Sets Stage for Cease-Fire

THE ASIAN-PACIFIC Peace Conference opened in Peking Friday with more than 500 delegates from about 40 countries grappling with problems of how to bring peace to Korea and to establish friendly economic and cultural relations between all countries in the area.

It was the first time in history the Asian and Pacific peoples had assembled to determine their own destiny. It will coincide with the celebration of People's China's third birthday—the October 1 National Day.

Included among the delegates were leading personalities in the cultural and political life and the struggle for peace of the various countries. Soong Ching-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) heads the Chinese delegation, which also includes Kuo Mo-jo and Jeng Chen as vice chiefs. Colombia's delegation includes Jorge Bayona, secretary of the National Peace Council of Colombia. A delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic is Chavralain Lodoidanba, noted writer. The Ceylonese journalist, D. P. Gunawartha and famed Buddhist monk and scholar, Rev. Narawala Dhammaratana; M. G. Desai, Indian journalist; Courtney Archer and Rewi Alley of New Zealand; Shwe Udaung, writer and Mahn Tun Yin, member of Parliament, Burma, were all among early arrivals at the conference.

Delegations are expected from the Middle Eastern and Northern African countries, as well as from every Asian land. Many Latin American countries are represented. And Australian and Japanese peace fighters have defied passport bans in their countries to attend.

THE CONFERENCE opened on the eve of a rigged election in Japan, an ominous event but for the atmosphere of security and confidence set off by the conclusion of the Chinese-Soviet negotiations in Moscow. Newspapers and the people were still talking about the accords reached in Moscow by the Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai.

Aside from the agreements on economic and cultural exchange, the Soviet Union's return of the Changchun Railway to the Peking government and the granting of China's request to maintain Soviet troops in Port Arthur excited most comment. The return of the railroad, which is regarded as the most efficient in China, was acclaimed as another example of the "scrupulous regard with which the Soviet Union observes its international agreements and treaties."

A STATEMENT of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on the Port Arthur agreement is indicative of the popular feeling: "Japan is working in collusion with the United States to expand its armaments and prepare for war. Since Japan is organizing an army in the name of a 'Police Reserve Corps' and this corps has already been taking part in the aggressive war against Korea, the Chinese and Soviet peoples who have undertaken the important mission of preserving peace in the Far East, cannot but take this necessary measure. The extension of the period of the joint use of the naval base of Port Arthur until such time as the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union conclude a peace treaty with Japan is precisely within the framework of such necessary measures."

CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION to Japan is expected at the conference, for the October 1 election arbitrarily set by the Yoshida regime is seen as a move to strengthen Yoshida's hand against the people and allow him to continue the program of rearmament.



JAPAN ELECTION.—Carrying banners to identify themselves, candidates for various offices register in Tokyo for Oct. 1 Japanese elections, brought about as result of premier Yoshida's recent dissolution of the Diet.

ing and fascisizing Japan.

In this, Yoshida has the full support of the Zaibatsu, or wealthy ruling families. The Kyodo news agency reported on September 3 that "a group representing Japan's big businessmen" was "working secretly behind the political scene and had pledged all-out support to the Liberal Party in order to hold up the Japanese Communists." The report said that Zenzan Ishibashi, former Finance Minister and a leader in the Ichiro Hatoyama faction of the Liberal Party, is raising 150 million yen in contributions from the Zaibatsu for the re-election of Yoshida's gang. An alleged rift between the Yoshida and Hatoyama factions has been healed under instructions of the Zaibatsu.

Listed among the 20 Japanese big businessmen involved in the

backstage maneuvers are Ataru Kobayashi, president of Japan Development Bank; Shinsuke Asao, president of the Japanese Steamship Company; and Yaichi Sasaki, president of the Japan Petroleum Company, who is connected with American Caltex Oil Company.

Coinciding with this development, the Yoshida regime is multiplying terror against the Communist Party, while simultaneously speeding the process of militarization. Working closely with U. S. Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Yoshida ordered the arrest of Communist Diet members and local leaders, and announced his intention to ban the Party in the elections. Delegates to the Peking Peace Conference were denied passports, and a campaign of slander and intimidation launched against all progressive organizations and publications.

U.S., Soviets Can Live in Peace, Church Poll Says

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—An opinion poll reflecting the attitude of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S. on several major issues shows that the majority of Episcopalian clergy and laymen believe peaceful co-existence is possible for the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Sixty-six percent of the laity, according to the sampling, said they thought the world was big enough for the U.S. and Russia to live in without fighting, while 80 percent of the clergy believed that the two countries did not have to engage in war.

The results of the poll were released here at the recent triennial national convention of the church.

The Rev. Paul N. Weston, assistant secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the church's National Council said that the poll was taken in May and June based on a scientifically valid random sample of several thousand Episcopalians who were questioned in confidence.

Other highlights of the poll showed that:

• Fifty percent of the clergy believe that freedom of speech in the U. S. is getting to be not much more than a figure of speech.

• A majority believe that people of different colors and religions should live in peace in this country.

• The clergy and laymen believe in segregation in the church and eight percent of the clergy and laymen believe in the church's role in the world.

Peace Is Key Issue Hallinan Tells PP

A NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN for a cease-fire in Korea dramatized by picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson speak were the highlights of a three-day meeting in Philadelphia of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. Vincent Hallinan, the Party's candidate for President, summed up the session, attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, by declaring that the "keynote issue before the American people in this 1952 campaign is the issue of peace—and that means peace in Korea as of now, an issue which both Eisenhower and Stevenson are carefully avoiding."

The committee, ending three days of discussion at the Broadwood Hotel which were attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, adopted a program of publicizing the peace issue through a stepped-up campaign drive including the mass circulation of the party's "peace pact card." The delegates also voted to mobilize peace picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson spoke featuring signs demanding their solution to the Korean war and calling for an immediate cease-fire.

Hallinan called on the Progressive Party leaders to carry the campaign "to the street corners, the shop gates, the union halls, and the meeting places of groups throughout the country."

The conference reaffirmed the party's policy of insisting of an immediate cease-fire in Korea with negotiations by civilians to follow which would "iron out" the prisoner-of-war issue, now causing the stalemate at Panmunjon.

The sessions which began last Friday evening was chaired jointly by Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the party, with Elmer Benson, former Minnesota governor, who could not attend because of illness, and Mrs. Alice Liveright, Philadelphia County Progressive Party chairman. Hallinan, who arrived from Connecticut on Saturday with a strenuous 35-day campaign trip through California, the midwest and New England, enunciated the party's three-point campaign which he said had been greeted with enthusiasm wherever it had been presented.

Reporting on the organizational drive of the Progressive Party, C. B. Baldwin, national secretary and campaign manager, said that in November "at least 82 percent of the American people will be able to vote for the party following the drives throughout the country by state Progressive Party organizations to secure places on the state ballot." Already 20 such states

have met ballot requirements, Baldwin said, despite the drastic tightening of state ballot laws in many states since 1948.

He announced that in the drives for signatures to get on the ballot more than 1,000,000 people had already heard directly about the PP and that 25 percent of these had signed the petitions.

The Negro representation committee report, unanimously adopted, called for campaigns to get the "largest possible vote for our candidates," Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, first Negro woman ever nominated for Vice President, resounding independent vote for the Progressive Party ticket for peace and equality is the most forceful notice the Negro people can give to the bosses of both old political parties that they must deliver on their long delayed promises of civil rights and full Negro representation," it said.

Mrs. Bass was confined to her home because of a heavy cold and was unable to attend the conference.

THE COMMITTEE adopted four major resolutions which dealt with ending the Korean war now, repeal of the Smith Act and the fight on McCarthyism, a stepped-up campaign for increased Negro representation and the struggle for civil rights, and full support to the 30,000 farm equipment strikers at the International Harvester Co.

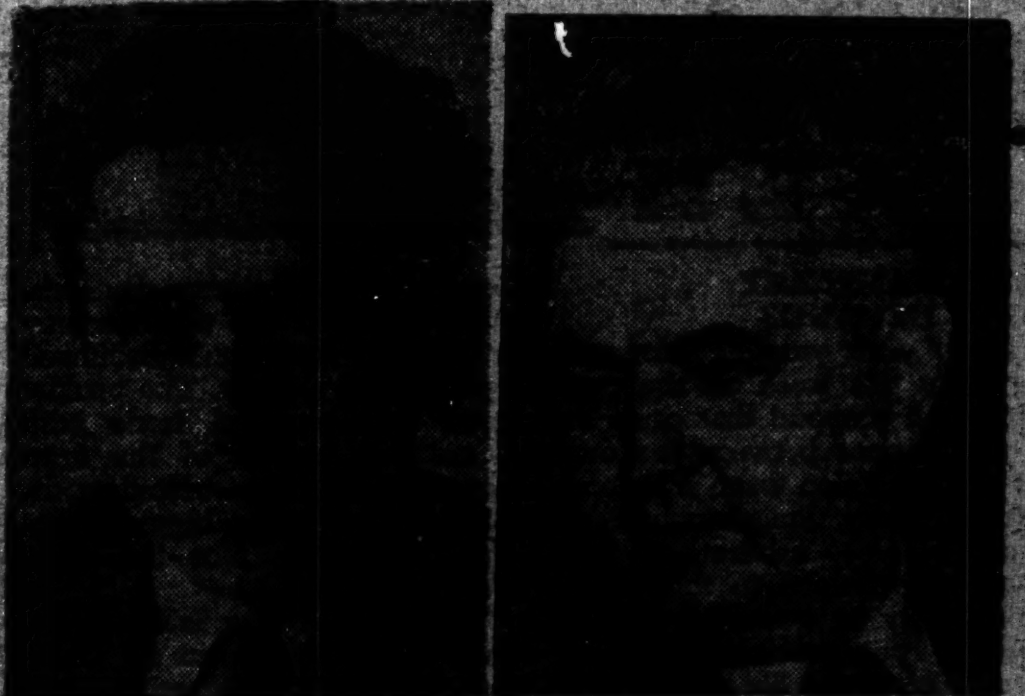
The resolution on the Korean war cited Walter Lippmann, conservative commentator for the Herald-Tribune, who asked last week: "Why does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war, and why are we where we are, and how we might work out of this dead end?" Lippmann answered his own question, "because for partisan purposes it hurts everybody who touches it."

Calling on "every member and every friend" of the Progressive Party "to enlist every one who desires peace, every man and woman irrespective of political allegiance, to step up the demand to end the killings and the fighting in Korea now," the cease-fire resolution declared:

"The Republicans call 'Truman's war.' The Democrats say it is also a 'Republican war.' It is time for the American people to make it nobody's war."

SEN. RICHARD NIXON, Republican vice-presidential candidate, was linked with McCarthyism in a resolution which charged that his slush fund provided by the California "millionaire's club" exposed further that the "cry of

(Continued on Page 7)



JOHN GATES, CARL WINTER ASK BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CARL WINTER, JOHN GATES

The National Committee for Amnesty for Smith Act Victims is calling on all friends and supporters of Carl Winter and Johnny Gates to send them birthday greetings. Both of these Communist leaders have birthdays this month: Carl Winter on Sept. 23, when he was 46; and John Gates on Sept. 28, when he will be 39. Addressee: Winter, FMB 19349, Lewistown, Pa., and Gates, FMB 19349, Williams, Cal. (Continued on Page 7)

Jeff School Lecture Series Starts Monday

A SERIES of five free lectures will begin Monday as part of the regular fall program offered by the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. All lectures start at 8 p.m. in the School Lounge.

Ray Wechsler, journalist and lecturer who has just returned from the Soviet Union, will give an eye-witness account in her lecture Monday, Sept. 29, on "The Meaning of Socialism for Women." On Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, Robert Fogel, LYL Student Director, will speak on "Morality and Youth." Tuesday night will be youth night at the school and the lecture is to be followed by a social.

On Wednesday, Oct. 1, the Jefferson School presents Dr. W. Alpheus Hutton in a talk, "Uprising in South Africa." Dr. Hutton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, will supplement his lecture with a film, "South Africa Uncensored." "Is There a Lesser Evil" will be the subject for the lecture on Thursday, Oct. 2. Miss Louise Jeffers, a leader in the Harlem community, will answer Compass columnist I. F. Stone's arguments for Stevenson.

The final lecture of the series will be given on Monday, Oct. 6, by I. B. Balin (in Yiddish) and Morris U. Schappes (in English). The subject for the evening will be "The Jewish Question" and it is to be discussed in the form of a lecture-symposium. Registration at the Jefferson School will continue through Monday, Oct. 6, when classes open for the 10-week fall term.

Progressives

(Continued from Page 2)

"Communism" is a desperate effort to hide the real facts from the American people and to divert them from discussing the real issues." The National Committee demanded Nixon's resignation both as candidate and from the U. S. Senate. While lambasting the Republicans for their endorsement of McCarthyism, the Progressive Party assailed Stevenson's hypocrisy in "fishing for votes by denouncing McCarthy" while "campaigning on the same B. & L. C."

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COUNCILMAN BROWN RAPS RACIST HYSTERIA IN PRESS

City Council Acts Unanimously on Resolution of Negro Legislator

(Continued from Page 3)

was a Negro. But they reported him as such."

"As a result of describing alleged rapists and other criminals by their race and color," Brown added, "many citizens, particularly women, are in a state of hysteria. In fact, whenever a Negro enters a subway train, some white women refuse to sit beside him and some white men stare at him scornfully. This embarrassing situation was experienced by a Negro professor in one of our city colleges the other day."

BROWN accused the newspapers of using the "crime wave" stories to "sell more papers and to prejudice other citizens against the group with which he is identified," citing that some papers "have used the word 'Negro' at least six times in stories about alleged rape of women."

The Queens County Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement to Mayor Impellitteri, accused him and Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan of abetting the conspiracy of terror. It declared that the "hysteria has reached such a height in the borough that it is not safe for a Negro person to walk the streets."

Charging that the real crime wave was the anti-Negro, anti-democratic and warmongering intimidation whipped up by vigilantism and McCarthyite editorials, notably in the Long Island

Star Journal and Long Island Daily Press, the Queens Communist leaders traced "the course of violence in that borough."

FROM the stabbing of the Communist leader Robert Thompson, the attack on his daughter, and the stoning of his Queens' home last summer, to the Ku Klux fiery cross burning in St. Albans last week, the incitations to violence against Negroes and democratic-minded citizens of the borough has steadily mounted, said the statement. In recent weeks an inter-racial couple in the Marine Terrace project were subjected to threatening phone calls, a Negro porter was held on a "stabbing charge" despite the woman's unwillingness to press the charge, a 17-year-old Negro youth was savagely treated on the "dubious charge of having committed murder and some 20 rapes," and Levittown Negro families defying the juncrow restrictive covenants, have received threatening demands that they move or else.

The Queens County Communist Party demanded that Impellitteri, Monaghan and Borough President James Lundy act immediately to

"put a stop to this reign of terror."

CITY AUTHORITIES were further pressed by Howard Fast, world-famous author who is the American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the 23d C. D. in the Bronx. In telegrams to Impellitteri and his election opponents, followed up by a delegation from his district to City Hall this week, Fast urged a meeting with the Mayor to "put immediate halt to this fast mounting danger."

"The important crimes," he

charged, "are being committed not by any one individual 'criminal' but by the breeders of fear and hatred and if not halted quickly threatens to incite race riots against, first, the Negro people, and then other minority groups."

Fast pointed out to Impellitteri "that just as you properly defended the Italian people against slanders, so it is now necessary to defend the Negro people against similar and even greater malice."

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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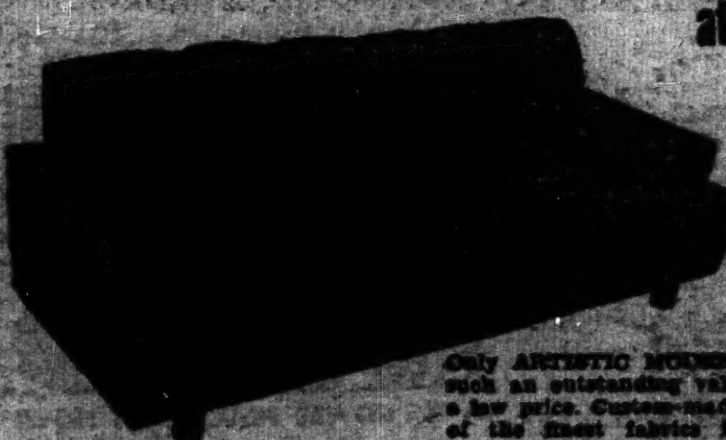
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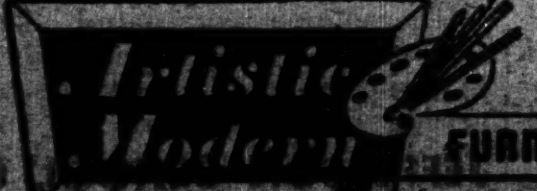
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SHOP TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

higher penalty rates for hazardous and dirty cargo, double time for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work and for all work after 11 p.m.

On pensions the demand is for an increase from \$50 to \$100 a month and employer payments of 15 cents per man-hour worked instead of the present 5 cents. Pointing out that 56 percent of all longshoremen are denied vacation, welfare and medical benefits under the present requirement that a minimum 700 hours be worked, the welfare program calls for reducing this figure to 400, with one day vacation pay for each 100 hours worked.

One of the most important parts of this longshore program is the fight against Negro discrimination. An end to lily-white shapeups and lily-white gangs is put forth as imperative if the longshoremen are to forge the unity necessary to win their demands. Forthright support is given to the demand for pier jurisdiction for Local 968, which has predominantly Negro membership. It is the only local in the whole Port of New York without jurisdiction over a single pier.

The legislative program calls for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, the Smith, McCarran and coast guard screening laws. Additional demands are for a \$1.25 minimum wage law, FEPC, old age pensions of \$125 a month and \$40 a week unemployment insurance.

"Longshore Program for 1952" undoubtedly will give valuable aid to the long-suffering longshoremen in their fight for decent wages, conditions and a democratic union. It should be read by all unionists concerned with labor's struggle for a better life.

VOTE FOR CIO

Workers in the Karageusian rug mills in Freehold and Roselle Park last week voted 916 for the Textile Workers Union, CIO, to 576 for the United Textile Workers, AFL, in an NLRB representation poll. This reversed the position of the Freehold workers who were blitzed into an overwhelming pro-AFL membership vote in the first days of the Baldanzi split with the CIO union. According to Carl Holderman, state CIO president and acting-director of TWUA-CIO for this state, the CIO represents all but 700 of the claimed 30,000 organized textile workers in New Jersey.

The situation was reversed in Trenton where workers in Panolyte chose to stay in the AFL Chemical Workers, rejecting the CIO Rubber Workers bid by a vote of 384 to 251.

STEEL WORKER KILLED

The cost in blood of the huge U. S. Steel Fairless works, across the river from Trenton, keeps mounting. Last week another construction worker was killed and three others injured.

Representatives of AFL unions met last week in Somerville to set up a brand new Central Labor Union in Somerset County, with help of the State Federation.

Believe-it-or-not item:

The Trenton Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management (so help us!) will launch its Human Relations at Work conference at the John A. Roebing Co.

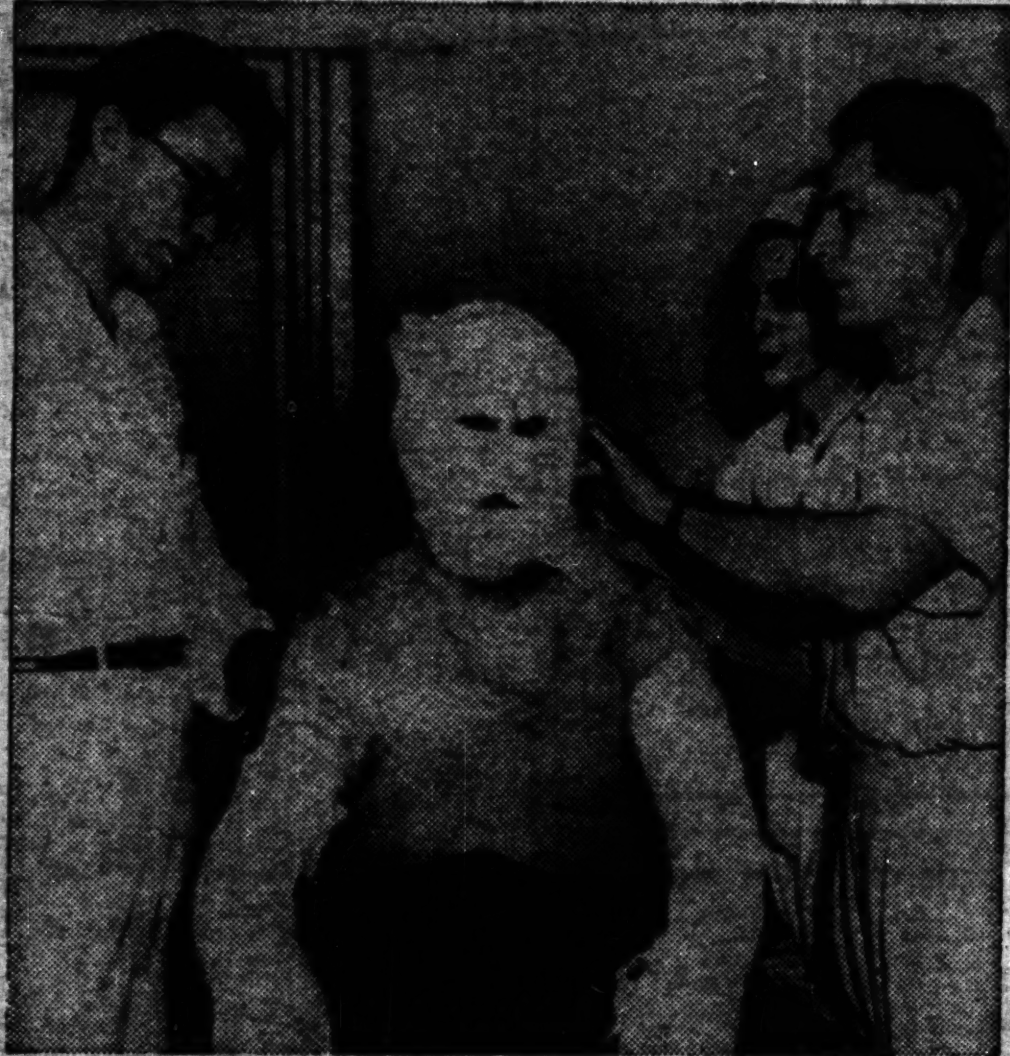
Among the subjects to be discussed are "Human Wants, Needs and Drives", "The Human Element in Industry", "Getting Along With People" and "Grievances and Grievances."

But it's not as funny as it looks. The real subject is "How To Soft-Soap The Workers Out Of Their Grievances and Grievances."

Workers Hurt in Philadelphia Fires



Firemen ease a worker out of a blazing armature plant in Philadelphia where he had been trapped by a flash fire.



His face and hands swathed in bandages, an employee of Sloan-Blabon Corp., a Philadelphia linoleum factory, is treated for burns at Episcopal Hospital. He was one of 19 workers injured when kettles holding 2,400 gallons of oil exploded.

CRC Rally Answers New Smith Act Arrests

NEWARK THE CONSTITUTION DAY rally of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress last Wednesday at the Masonic Hall here gave a fighting answer to the latest round-up of Communist and union leaders that very morning. From the opening remarks of Lewis Moreoz, state executive secretary of the CRC, who chaired the meeting, the audience of 180 showed its support for an intensified battle to halt the advance of fascism in this country.

They listened closely to Mrs. Margaret Nelson's recital of the attempts to develop a Hitlerite terror in Pittsburgh around the arrest and conviction of her husband, Steve Nelson, and the effect on her two children. In the face of all difficulties, Mrs. Nelson expressed her confidence that the un-American violators of the Constitution would be brought to book.

A WARM GREETING was given Charles Nusser, New Jersey Communist leader who fought with Steve Nelson in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. Nusser vividly described Nelson's outstanding contributions in those historic anti-fascist battles and in the continuing fight in this country against the war plans of the steel and other big trusts.

Mrs. Mary Adams Taylor, Essex CRC director, pointed out the many sections of the U. S. Constitution designed to safeguard the

liberties of the people, but which are now being ripped to shreds by a fearful ruling class.

MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL, sister of Collis English, one of the Trenton Two whose appeal is now before the Jersey courts, spoke of the close connection between the attacks on the Negro people and the suppression of the rights of political minorities.

Anthony Barotta, of the Joint Council of the Fur Workers Union, described the strangling effects of the Smith Act on the rights of trade unions, citing the imprisonment of Irving Potash, a Fur Workers leader.

Miss Juanita Griffin, soprano, entertained with several vocal selections.

Rent Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

Jersey housewife in Millville brought three locals of glass, textile and rubber workers into action, with the result that 700 petitions presented at a public hearing convinced the town officials to adopt controls.

MICHAEL PECORA, rent director for the Essex area, last week issued a statement which gave the lie to the reality interests and politicians in Maplewood and elsewhere who have cited the large number of homes "up for sale" as

proof there is no housing shortage. "To continue rent control," Pecora said, "local governing bodies must make certain only rental housing accommodations, and not houses for sale, are considered in determining existence of a housing shortage."

NEW JERSEY

GET A SUB THIS WEEK-END

This is an appeal to YOU, dear reader.

There was an alarming drop in the circulation of The Worker in the past year. Jersey supporters were asked to obtain only 350 renewals in a "baby drive" extended to Oct. 1.

Only about 40 percent of this goal has been achieved.

Experience proves the only reason is that so few of our readers have lent a hand.

So we appeal to you. As soon as you finish reading this, don't relax! Get right up and go out to see that friend, neighbor or shopmate who should be reading The Worker.

Get a sub this weekend!

'Bring Our Boys Home' from Korea, Jersey Mothers Write

PLAINFIELD

TWO MOTHERS, writing the editor of the Plainfield Courier-News, plead for the end of the war in what one of them calls "the Korean butcher shop."

One mother, who signs her letter A. F., said in the Sept. 9 Courier-News: "In five short months my son will be compelled to register for possible draft. Can anyone give our young sons a sane, sensible reason why they must lose their liberty, limbs and lives in third world war on foreign soil?"

"A war not for American boundaries or rights but a so-called United Nations boundary in which the USA is supplying nine-tenths of the manpower. . . .

"By this cold-blooded policy this war and our artificial 'prosperity' can go on indefinitely.

"We parents of sons already fighting in the Korean 'butcher shop' and parent of sons soon to be drafted will roar out—return the North Korean war prisoners to where they belong, as our sons are more important than any such technicalities which may be holding up the peace. . . .

"Let's bring our boys home. Let all of us usually called the inarticulate masses become articulate and write our candidates, now before election, that the budget must be balanced, and the insane over-

spending for so-called foreign aid . . . be stopped at once."

ANOTHER MOTHER, whose letter is signed E. A. S., condemns the colleges, the unions and the President for not speaking up for peace. She says:

"I am utterly appalled at the general American attitude toward the Korean war. The people as a whole seem to have lost all conscience toward the spectacle of our sons who daily are dying in that faraway theatre.

"We have sent our 500,000 boys into that bloody maelstrom and have suffered casualties of over 20 percent. And despite that terrible record, business goes on as usual and we listen in vain for a voice of protest from those who should be shouting from the rooftops against this constant murder.

"We might look to the Administration for sympathy but the President has publicly stated that we kill more people by automobiles than by war. . . .

"The colleges might be expected to protest the constant slaughter but we hear no friendly voices from that quarter. . . . Labor leadership should have spoken but it too is silent. . . .

"We are taught from childhood to respect life—just one life. Our best surgeons will fight all day to save one aged patient. Have we sunk so low in our moral tone in America that we think thousands of young men are a bagatelle?"

UNIONS MAP SMITH ACT REPEAL OCT. 4

NEWARK

SPONSORS of the trade union conference to repeal the Smith Act, which will take place Saturday, Oct. 4th, 1 P. M. at the Continental Ballroom, 984 Broad Street, Newark, expect a good turnout of Jersey unionists.

The unionists report that a mailing from the national Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act to all local unions brought most encouraging responses from all parts of the country.

Every branch of labor, they pointed out, has sharply condemned the Smith Act.

Trade union members are asked to take part in the conference either as official delegates or observers of their locals, or as individuals.

The conference call is signed by Albert Laderman, President of Local 1782, Carpenters, AFL and Theodore Salpe, Legislative Director, District Council 6, UPW-CIO.

Plan Nusser Campaign in Essex County

NEWARK

AN ELECTION Campaign Committee for Charles Nusser met here last week to plan the campaign of the Communist Party candidate for Freeholder in Essex County.

Nusser is well known in progressive circles throughout the state. A veteran of the anti-fascist war in Spain, where he was wounded fighting with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Nusser was active both as a member and organizer of the Fur and Leather Workers Union. He has on many public occasions been spokesman for the Communist Party of New Jersey.

Plans for his campaign include the issuance of a large amount of printed material, a number of public rallies and radio broadcasts. The committee placed particular stress on the organization of a large number of house gatherings where the candidate could meet with groups of people to discuss items of the campaign.



Hallinan Speaks Mon. At 4 Harlem Rallies

—See Back Page

Vol. XVII, No. 39

28

September 28, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages; Price 10 Cents

Acquittal of Two Communists Spurs Fight on Smith Act

See Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5



WILLIAM J. PENNOCK, his mother, Mrs. Marjorie Hill, and his wife, Louise, met at Washington Pension Union convention Friday, shortly after the Pension Union president was released on \$10,000 bail (photo, below). Pennock pledged a fight to assure all seven from this state arrested on Smith Act charges Sept. 17 are released and their frameup indictments smashed. Part of 60-person delegation of Washington Pension Union (photo, left) as they demanded bail for Pennock be lowered from original \$25,000. Little man seated at desk is U. S. Attorney J. Charles Dennis. Scoring bail as "outrageous" in tense exchange with Dennis is E. L. Pettus (head showing, far left), Pension Union leader and father of Terry Pettus, arrested Sept. 17 with Pennock and 16 others on Smith Act charges.

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Marshall's Error Bares Fraud of Bail Claims

SEATTLE, Wash.
THE FRAUDULENT CLAIM of the Truman Administration that unheard of bail figures are required in Smith Act cases stood exposed for all to see this week—through a U. S. marshal's error.

John S. Daschback, Civil Rights Congress state director and one of seven Northwest Smith Act victims, was mistakenly freed for a brief time Friday—on no bail whatsoever.

Daschback voluntarily returned after contacting his lawyer and confirming his understanding that no bail had been posted in his case.

Only six hours previously a high powered Justice Dept. attorney, shipped here from New York state to prosecute the seven local Smith Act cases, had argued against reduction of bail from \$25,000.

Speaking specifically of Daschback and Pension Union Pres. William J. Pennock, Special U. S. Atty. Edward C. Wallace told a

federal judge bail should not be reduced because "this is neither a political charge nor an ordinary charge such as narcotics."

"Violation of the Smith Act is a nationwide conspiracy," Wallace continued. "You (meaning Federal Judge John C. Bowen) cannot ignore the facts of life."

Despite Wallace's arguments, Judge Bowen reduced bail to \$10,000 each for Pennock and Daschback.

With the Pension Union convention coming up, the decision of counsel and others active in the defense was to bail out Pennock first. But the U. S. marshal sent to release Pennock though the \$10,000 provided bail for both prisoners.

Daschback took full advantage of his forced release to issue a brief statement, given to but not printed by the commercial press. He said:

"The one lawful thing the Justice Department has done in these

Washington Smith Act cases is to release me at the correct bail—nothing.

"The 'no bail' figure matches exactly the 'no evidence' of the Justice Department' in these cases."



Why Living Standards Drop

Charts and story about the effects of the war economy on the living standards of the workers that show behind the false front of war 'prosperity' is the reality of a falling living standard.

Attorney for The Defense

George W. Crockett, Jr., is welcomed home after a prison sentence. They're still out to 'get' him . . . and the people come to his defense.

Sour Note for Sugar Workers

Hawaiian sugar workers have taken a strike vote to back up their demands for a wage rise. Indications are the employers will plead poverty. But the facts show a different story.

A River Is Challenged

The great canal system opened on the Volga River arrests one's attention. But it is equalled, if not surpassed, by the vast plan of the entire system when completed.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Nixon's Alibi Can't Hide Links to Wealthy Backers

— Story and editorial on Page 4 —

Asian Peace Parley Sets Stage for Cease-Fire

THE ASIAN-PACIFIC Peace Conference opened in Peking Friday with more than 500 delegates from about 40 countries grappling with problems of how to bring peace to Korea and to establish friendly economic and cultural relations between all countries in the area.

It was the first time in history the Asian and Pacific peoples had assembled to determine their own destiny. It will coincide with the celebration of People's China's third birthday—the October 1 National Day.

Included among the delegates were leading personalities in the cultural and political life and the struggle for peace of the various countries. Soong Ching-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) heads the Chinese delegation, which also includes Kuo Mo-jo and Jeng Chen as vice chiefs. Colombia's delegation includes Jorge Bayona, secretary of the National Peace Council of Colombia. A delegate of the Mongolian People's Republic is Chadralain Lodoidanba, noted writer. The Ceylonese journalist, D. P. Gunawarde and famed Buddhist monk and scholar, Rev. Narawila Dhammaratana; M. G. Desai, Indian journalist; Courtney Archer and Rewi Alley of New Zealand; Shwe Udaung, writer and Mahn Tun Yin, member of Parliament, Burma, were all among early arrivals at the conference.

Delegations are expected from the Middle Eastern and Northern African countries, as well as from every Asian land. Many Latin American countries are represented. And Australian and Japanese peace fighters have defied passport bans in their countries to attend.

THE CONFERENCE opened on the eve of a rigged election in Japan, an ominous event but for the atmosphere of security and confidence set off by the conclusion of the Chinese-Soviet negotiations in Moscow. Newspapers and the people were still talking about the accords reached in Moscow by the Chinese delegation headed by Premier Chou En-lai.

Aside from the agreements on economic and cultural exchange, the Soviet Union's return of the Changchun Railway to the Peking government and the granting of China's request to maintain Soviet troops in Port Arthur excited most comment. The return of the railroad, which is regarded as the most efficient in China, was acclaimed as another example of the "scrupulous regard with which the Soviet Union observes its international agreements and treaties."

A STATEMENT of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association on the Port Arthur agreement is indicative of the popular feeling: "Japan is working in collusion with the United States to expand its armaments and prepare for war. Since Japan is organizing an army in the name of a 'Police Reserve Corps' and this corps has already been taking part in the aggressive war against Korea, the Chinese and Soviet peoples who have undertaken the important mission of preserving peace in the Far East, cannot but take this necessary measure. The extension of the period of the joint use of the naval base of Port Arthur until such time as the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union conclude a peace treaty with Japan is precisely within the framework of such necessary measures."

CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION to Japan is expected at the conference, for the October 1 election arbitrarily set by the Yoshida regime is seen as a move to strengthen Yoshida's hand against the people and allow him to continue the program of militarization and fascisizing Japan.



JAPAN ELECTION—Carrying banners to identify themselves, candidates for various offices register in Tokyo for Oct. 1 Japanese elections, brought about as result of premier Yoshida's recent dissolution of the Diet.

In this, Yoshida has the full support of the Zaibatsu, or wealthy ruling families. The Kyodo news agency reported on September 3 that "a group representing Japan's big businessmen" was "working secretly behind the political scene and had pledged all-out support to the Liberal Party in order to hold up the Japanese Communists." The report said that Zanzan Ishibashi, former Finance Minister and a leader in the Ichiro Hatoyama faction of the Liberal Party, is raising 150 million yen in contributions from the Zaibatsu for the re-election of Yoshida's gang. An alleged rift between the Yoshida and Hatoyama factions has been healed under instructions of the Zaibatsu.

Listed among the 20 Japanese big businessmen involved in the

backstage maneuvers are Ataru Kobayashi, president of Japan Development Bank; Shinsuke Asao, president of the Japanese Steamship Company; and Yaichi Sasaki, president of the Japan Petroleum Company, who is connected with American Caltex Oil Company.

Coinciding with this development, the Yoshida regime is multiplying terror against the Communist Party, while simultaneously speeding the process of militarization. Working closely with U. S. Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Yoshida ordered the arrest of Communist Diet members and local leaders, and announced his intention to ban the Party in the elections. Delegates to the Peking Peace Conference were denied passports, and a campaign of slander and intimidation launched against all progressive organizations and publications.

U. S., Soviets Can Live in Peace, Church Poll Says

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—An opinion poll reflecting the attitude of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. on several major issues shows that the majority of Episcopalian clergy and laymen believe peaceful co-existence is possible for the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

Sixty-six percent of the laity, according to the sampling, said they thought the world was big enough for the U. S. and Russia to live in without fighting, while 80 percent of the clergy believed that the two countries did not have to engage in war.

The results of the poll were released here at the recent triennial national convention of the church.

The Rev. Paul N. Weston, assistant secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations of the church's National Council said that the poll was taken in May and June based on a scientifically valid random sample of several thousand Episcopalians who were questioned in confidence.

Other highlights of the poll showed that:

• Fifty percent of the clergy believe that freedom of speech in the U. S. is getting to be not much more than a figure of speech.

• A majority believe that people of different colors and religious beliefs do not "get a square deal" in this country.

• Many believe in segregation in the schools and in the army and navy, and eight percent of the bishops agree with them.

Peace Is Key Issue Hallinan Tells PP

A NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN for a cease-fire in Korea dramatized by picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson speak were the highlights of a three-day meeting in Philadelphia of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. Vincent Hallinan, the Party's candidate for President, summed up the session, attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, by declaring that the "keynote issue before the American people in this 1952 campaign is the issue of peace—and that means peace in Korea as of now, an issue which both Eisenhower and Stevenson are carefully avoiding."

The committee, ending three days of discussion at the Broadwood Hotel which were attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, adopted a program of publicizing the peace issue through a stepped-up campaign drive including the mass circulation of the party's "peace pact card." The delegates also voted to mobilize peace picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson spoke featuring signs demanding their solution to the Korean war and calling for an immediate cease-fire.

Hallinan called on the Progressive Party leaders to carry the campaign "to the street corners, the shop gates, the union halls, and the meeting places of groups throughout the country."

The conference reaffirmed the party's policy of insisting of an immediate cease-fire in Korea with negotiations by civilians to follow which would "iron out" the prisoner-of-war issue, now causing the stalemate at Panmunjon.

The sessions which began last Friday evening was chaired jointly by Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the party, with Elmer Benson, former Minnesota governor, who could not attend because of illness, and Mrs. Alice Liveright, Philadelphia County Progressive Party chairman. Hallinan, who arrived from Connecticut on Saturday with a strenuous 35-day campaign trip through California, the Midwest and New England, enunciated the party's three-point campaign which he said had been greeted with enthusiasm wherever it had been presented.

Reporting on the organizational drive of the Progressive Party, C. B. Baldwin, national secretary and campaign manager, said that in November "at least 82 percent of the American people will be able to vote for the party following the drives throughout the country by state Progressive Party organizations to secure places on the state ballot." Already 20 such states

have met ballot requirements, Baldwin said, despite the drastic tightening of state ballot laws in many states since 1948.

He announced that in the drives for signatures to get on the ballot more than 1,000,000 people had already heard directly about the PP and that 25 percent of these had signed the petitions.

The Negro representation committee report, unanimously adopted, called for campaigns to get the "largest possible vote for our candidates," Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, first Negro woman ever nominated for Vice President, resounding independent vote for the Progressive Party ticket for peace and equality is the most forceful notice the Negro people can give to the bosses of both old political parties that they must deliver on their long delayed promises of civil rights and full Negro representation," it said.

Mrs. Bass was confined to her home because of a heavy cold and was unable to attend the conference.

THE COMMITTEE adopted four major resolutions which dealt with ending the Korean war now, repeal of the Smith Act and the fight on McCarthyism, a stepped-up campaign for increased Negro representation and the struggle for civil rights, and full support to the 30,000 farm equipment strikers at the International Harvester Co.

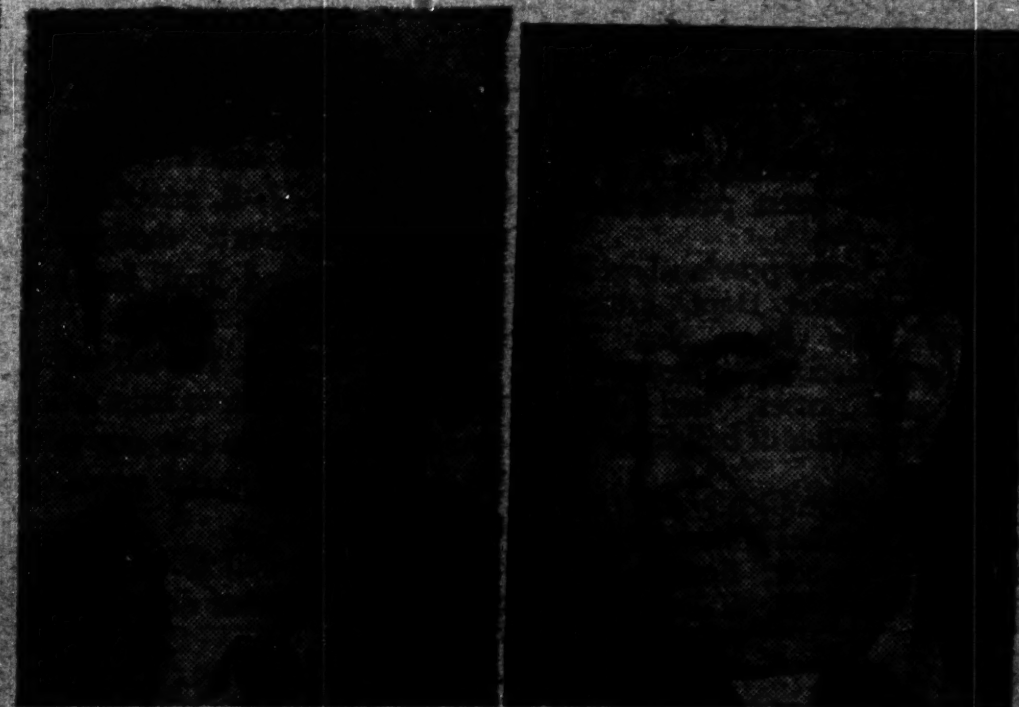
The resolution on the Korean war cited Walter Lippmann, conservative commentator for the Herald-Tribune, who asked last week: "Why does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war, and why are we where we are, and how we might work out of this dead end?" Lippmann answered his own question, "because for partisan purposes it hurts everybody who touches it."

Calling on "every member and every friend" of the Progressive Party "to enlist every one who desires peace, every man and woman irrespective of political allegiance, to step up the demand to end the killings and the fighting in Korea now, the cease-fire resolution declared:

"The Republicans call Truman's war. The Democrats say it is also a Republican war. It is time for the American people to make it nobody's war."

SEN. RICHARD NIXON, Republican vice-presidential candidate, was linked with McCarthyism in a resolution which charged that his slush fund provided by the California "millionaire's club" exposed further that the "cry of ballot." Already 20 such states

(Continued on Page 7)



JOHN GATES CARL WINTER ASK BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CARL WINTER, JOHN GATES

The National Committee for Amnesty for Smith Act Victims is calling on all friends and supporters of Carl Winter and Johnny Gates to send them birthday greetings. Both of these Communist leaders have birthdays this month: Carl Winter on Sept. 25, when he was 46; and John Gates on Sept. 28, when he will be 39. Address: Winter, P.M.B. 19340, Lewistown, Pa.; and Gates, P.M.B. 71487, Atlanta, Ga.

Jeff School Lecture Series Starts Monday

A SERIES of five free lectures will begin Monday as part of the regular fall program offered by the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. All lectures start at 8 p.m. in the School Lounge.

Ray Wechsler, journalist and lecturer who has just returned from the Soviet Union, will give an eye-witness account in her lecture Monday, Sept. 29, on "The Meaning of Socialism for Women." On Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, Robert Fogel, LYL Student Director, will speak on "Morality and Youth." Tuesday night will be youth night at the school and the lecture is to be followed by a social.

On Wednesday, Oct. 1, the Jefferson School presents Dr. W. Alpheus Hunton in a talk, "Up-surge in South Africa." Dr. Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, will supplement his lecture with a film, "South Africa Unexcused." "Is There a Lesser Evil" will be the subject for the lecture on Thursday, Oct. 2. Miss Louise Jeffers, a leader in the Harlem community, will answer Compass columnist L. F. Stone's arguments for Stevenson.

The final lecture of the series will be given on Monday, Oct. 6, by I. B. Balin (in Yiddish) and Morris U. Schappes (in English). The subject for the evening will be "The Jewish Question" and it is to be discussed in the form of a lecture-symposium. Registration at the Jefferson School will continue through Monday, Oct. 6, when classes open for the 10-week fall term.

Progressives

(Continued from Page 2)

"Communism is a desperate effort to hide the real facts from the American people and to divert them from discussing the real issues." The National Committee demanded Nixon's resignation both as candidate and from the U. S. Senate. While lambasting the Republicans for their endorsement of McCarthyism, the Progressive Party assailed Stevenson's hypocrisy in "fishing for votes by denouncing McCarthy" while "campaigning on the same Big Lie."

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COUNCILMAN BROWN RAPS RACIST HYSTERIA IN PRESS

City Council Acts Unanimously on Resolution of Negro Legislator

(Continued from Page 3)

was a Negro. But they reported him as such."

"As a result of describing alleged rapists and other criminals by their race and color," Brown added, "many citizens, particularly women, are in a state of hysteria. In fact, whenever a Negro enters a subway train, some white women refuse to sit beside him and some white men stare at him scornfully. This embarrassing situation was experienced by a Negro professor in one of our city colleges the other day."

BROWN accused the newspapers of using the "crime wave" stories to "sell more papers and to prejudice other citizens against the group with which he is identified," citing that some papers "have used the word 'Negro' at least six times in stories about alleged rape of women."

The Queens County Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement to Mayor Impellitteri, accused him and Police Commissioner George F. Monaghan of abetting the conspiracy of terror. It declared that the "hysteria has reached such a height in the borough that it is not safe for a Negro person to walk the streets."

Charging that the real crime wave was the anti-Negro, anti-democratic and warmongering intimidation whipped up by vigilantes and McCarthyite editorials, notably in the Long Island

Star Journal and Long Island Daily Press, the Queens Communist leaders traced the course of violence in that borough.

FROM the stabbing of the Communist leader Robert Thompson, the attack on his daughter, and the stoning of his Queens' home last summer, to the Ku Klux fiery cross burning in St. Albans last week, the incitations to violence against Negroes and democratic-minded citizens of the borough has steadily mounted, said the statement. In recent weeks an inter-racial couple in the Marine Terrace project were subjected to threatening phone calls, a Negro porter was held on a "stabbing charge" despite the woman's unwillingness to press the charge, a 17-year-old Negro youth was savagely treated on the "dubious charge of having committed murder and some 20 rapes," and Levittown Negro families defying the Jim Crow restrictive covenants, have received threatening demands that they move or else.

The Queens County Communist Party demanded that Impellitteri, Monaghan and Borough President James Lundy act immediately to

"put a stop to this reign of terror."

CITY AUTHORITIES were further pressed by Howard Fast, world-famous author who is the American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the 23d C. D. in the Bronx. In telegrams to Impellitteri and his election opponents, followed up by a delegation from his district to City Hall this week, Fast urged a meeting with the Mayor to "put immediate halt to this fast mounting danger."

"The important crimes," he

charged, "are being committed not by any one individual criminal but by the breeders of fear and hatred and if not halted quickly threatens to incite race riots against, first, the Negro people, and then other minority groups."

Fast pointed out to Impellitteri "that just as you properly defended the Italian people against slanders, so it is now necessary to defend the Negro people against similar and even greater malice."

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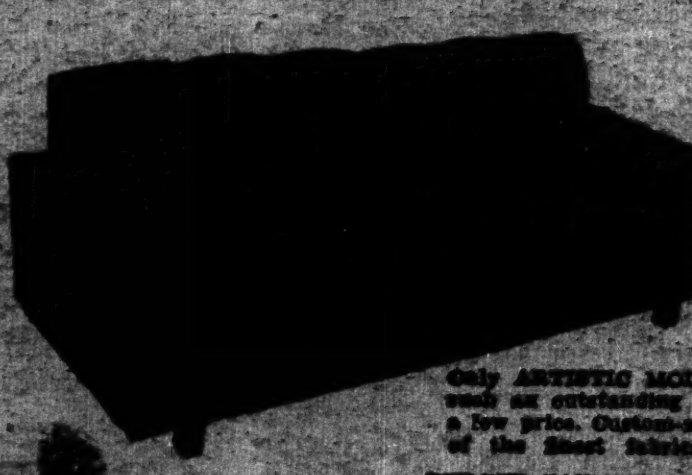
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Hallinan Here Monday; Speaks at 5 Harlem Rallies

FRESH FROM shopgate talks with workers all through the eastern states, the fighting presidential candidate for peace and civil rights, Vincent Hallinan, will hit the big town in an intensive series of personal appearances this week.

The Progressive Party candidate will carry his fighting expose of the war parties into Harlem Monday night with four street corner speeches in the old tradition. The meetings, arranged by the Harlem Campaign Committee of the American Labor Party (New York State arm of the PP) will cover the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Assembly Dis-

tricts.

He will be accompanied on his whirlwind trip by ALP Senatorial candidate Corliss Lamont, state ALP chairman Vito Marcantonio, ALP Congressional candidate Andronicus Jacobs of Harlem, State Senator Wm. J. Bianchi and ALP State Senate nominee Rev. John J. Sasa.

Fifty thousand leaflets have gone out announcing the meetings. The first will take place at 115th St. and Lenox Ave. at 9 p.m., the second at 126th and Lenox, the third at 9:30 at 144th St. and Eighth Ave. and the last at 145th

and Broadway. The four ALP Assembly Candidates from these ADs, will each speak when Hallinan hits their area. They are Manuel Medina in the 14th, Carl D. Lawrence in the 12th, Domona Garrett in the 13th and Ethel Riley in the 11th.

Tuesday night, Sept. 30, Hallinan will carry the Peace Party's banner into the Bronx, where he will make a series of talks. On Oct. 1 he will tour the borough of Queens and on Oct. 2 and 3 he will be in Brooklyn. On Oct. 8 he will be joined by his running

mate, vice presidential candidate Mrs. Charlotte Bass, who will swing through New York in a series of meetings.

In his hard hitting campaign, Hallinan has received an enthusiastic response at shop gates to his emphasis on peace in Korea now, with the remaining issue of the POWs to be settled later. Ripping the "lesser evil" theory, he has emphasized that the hope for world peace lies primarily in the development of a liberal movement in this election.

"If we get 500,000 votes," he

said at Philadelphia last weekend, "We lose the election. If we get a million votes, we win, and if we get two million votes, we score a great victory." Anything above that, he said, will be a major road block to either of the two old party's war plans.

Both Demos and Republicans will be watching Hallinan's New York campaign with fearful interest. They are afraid—with good reason—of the dynamite in his "Peace in Korea Now" stand, and in his straightforward civil rights stand.

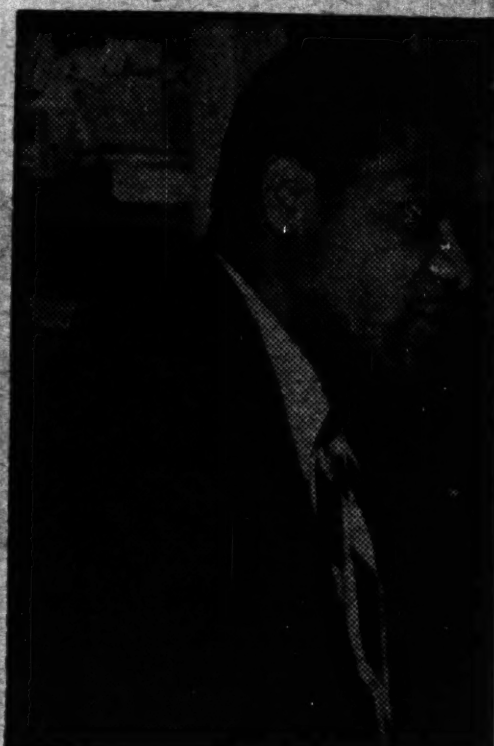
MANUEL MEDINA TELLS HIS PROGRAM FOR NEEDS OF HARLEM'S PUERTO RICANS

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"SOME PEOPLE are talking about prosperity," says Manuel Medina, American Labor Party candidate for the State Assembly from Manhattan's 14th A. D., "but we have a depression going full blast in Harlem."

The scholarly-looking Puerto Rican people's leader spoke with us in the 27 E. 114th Street storefront campaign headquarters of the ALP. The door of the headquarters swung informally open; neighborhood kids walked in and out casually and undisturbed to take a swig of water from a faucet while their elders slipped in to sit on the benches and chat or await the opportunity—always there—to take up some pressing personal problem with the candidate.

At his desk in the rear, Puerto Rico-born Manuel Medina spoke briefly of himself, primarily of the terrible conditions oppressing his own and the Negro people who



MANUEL MEDINA

comprise the majority of the residents of the 14th A.D.

"THERE ARE many idle hands

in the district," Medina said, "although people are looking for a job day after day. Negroes and Puerto Ricans are still the last to be hired and the first to be fired."

The ALP candidate, who was defeated in 1950 by only a few hundred votes in an election in which he won decisively in the Puerto Rican districts is given an excellent chance of winning in the present race. He is running against Hulan Jack, Tammany-Liberal incumbent and a Republican.

Medina cited housing, hospitals, unemployment and the over-riding issue of peace or war as the central questions for the people of his community and in his campaign.

MEDINA SAID that he is campaigning for low-cost public housing in the district to provide "at least 3000 family units." He said that "more than 2,000 families" in the district need emergency housing aid and said that innumerable families are presently doubled and tripled up in tiny apartments in tenements.

The people of the 14th A.D. "realize that there is nothing to gain" in the Korean war, Medina said. He believes that it is the "general attitude" here that the "war should be stopped." He cited the fact that "hundreds of boys from our district have been killed or maimed in Korea" and the equally obvious fact "the standard of the people is going down."

MEDINA SPOKE scornfully of the two major parties' silence on the phoney "crime wave" of the newspapers, which he described as "more of a drive against the colored people." But "they don't care about that," he observed. "They're out for votes. When it comes to serving the people they've never done anything worth mentioning."

One need only walk through the crowded 14th A.D. to see the ancient slums and garbage-heaped streets to check the accuracy of the ALP leader's charge.

Manuel Medina knows his district and its people. Coming to New York in 1930, he worked in factories in laundries and got his education in Harlem's evening high school and subsequently at CCNY. He obtained his law degree at St. John's University in 1935. All this while he continued as a shop worker, helping to organize one wire manufacturing plant and being elected president of its independent union, which later affiliated to a precursor of the present United Electrical Workers.

In 1941, Medina became a secretary to the then Rep. Vito Marcantonio and, ever since, has been an active political force in his district. He has campaigned for several offices, including the Assembly and City Council.

This time, the American Labor Party candidate, hitting hard at the real issues confronting his community and ready, unlike the do-nothing old party candidates, to fight for its interests, may well go to Albany as the representative of the Negro and Puerto Rican people of the 14th A.D.

HALLINAN WILL SPEAK ON WNYC, MONDAY AT 2:30

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, has been granted broadcast time over WNYC next Monday, Sept. 29, from 2 to 2:30 p.m.

The time has been granted in reply to a request made by the American Labor Party for "time equal to that given Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson when their speeches to the recent American Legion convention were carried over WNYC."

A Brooklyn Negro Mother Tells hWY She's a Candidate

By MICHAEL SINGER

EMERGING this week from the Rockaway Ave. IRT station we were handed a leaflet by a young man. In bold headlines it said: "Meet the People's Candidate of Brownsville." Then, in English and Yiddish—for this is a Negro and Jewish workingclass community—it went on to tell the story of Mrs. Catherine Brown.

The first sentence of the message asked the question: "Do you know the name of your assemblyman?" In a cigar store near the station we asked several persons. Did they know? No, but they had heard of Mrs. Brown, however.

In a few short weeks this Negro woman campaigning for the Assembly on the American Labor Party ticket had become a community byword.

WHAT MADE MRS. BROWN, burdened down with the care of five young daughters, fighting off the ravages of slum existence and toil-worn struggles for a livelihood—what made her leap into the 1952 political campaign as an ALP assemblyman candidate in the 23 A.D?

"I have learned from experience that I could not protect my five young children by simply sitting at home," Mrs. Brown says simply.

"Since I feel that Democracy is everybody's job, it should not seem incredible that I, a housewife and mother of five daughters, should want to run for the State Assembly from Brownsville," she adds.

In 1947 the Negro and Jewish citizens of Brownsville joined to give another Negro woman, Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, the highest vote

in the district in an off-year City Councilmanic borough-wide election. Mrs. Jackson, running on the ALP slate, received 14,882 votes as against the next highest total for the Democrats, 14,627.

THE COMMUNITY, two-thirds Jewish and one-third Negro, recalls its great electoral unity behind Mrs. Jackson and this fighting tradition is sparking campaign workers for Mrs. Brown. On street corners, in churches, at community rallies, in door-to-door talks with neighbors, Mrs. Brown is saying to increasing applause and support: "I know the issues that face the people of Brownsville. I live with their problems—365 days a year."

In this community where Henry Fields, Negro worker was shot down by a trigger-happy policeman, where Negro families live in wretched, rat-breeding slums, where Jewish workingclass leaders have been subjected to persecution by authorities and witchhunts by inquisitions for rallying the white masses in the struggle for Negro rights, Mrs. Brown is campaigning for a "bond of brotherhood between Jewish and Negro people must grow stronger and stronger."

"We must fight together because we need each other," she tells cheering meetings.

People of all political parties have rallied to her campaign, reflecting the widespread coalition support she enjoys. The Independent Committee for the Election of Catherine Brown, co-chaired by Rev. U. B. Whitfield and Mrs. Sadie Forman, includes ministers, parent-teacher association presidents, and leaders of Jewish, fraternal, labor and civic groups.

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STANLEY

Why Your Living Standard Is Going Down

Here are the facts, prepared by trade unionists, about the effects of the war economy on the living standards of workers. Charts and text show that behind the false front of war 'prosperity' and 'full employment' is the reality of a falling living standard.

(Text and Charts from Union Research and Information Service.)

SINCE the Korean War began, the typical factory worker earns more—but gets less.

From 1949 to the present, his straight-time money wages have gone up from \$1.37 to \$1.60. We use straight-time wages because we want to measure what workers get for the same amount of work.

But the worker doesn't get all this money wages. Taxes are withheld—and these have risen from 10 cents an hour before the Korean War to 25 cents an hour now.

When he goes to spend what's left, the worker finds his wages cut again by rising prices. Since 1949, this wage cut by the price profiteers comes to 15 cents an hour (chart, below).

So the worker has only \$1.20 left, which is 7 cents below what he made in 1949.

That's a drop of \$148 a year.

His real wages have been cut.

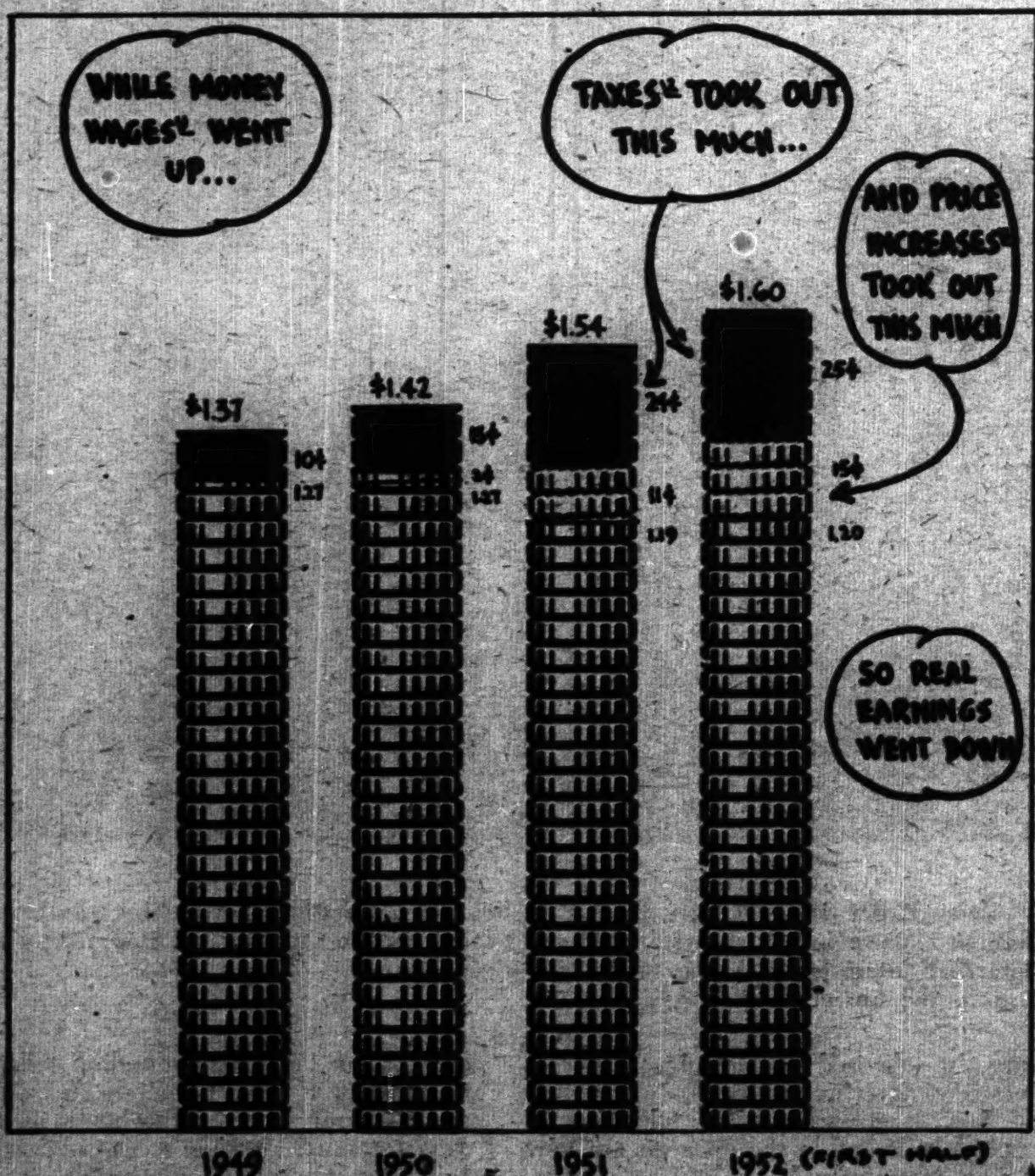
According to a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics study, the average city worker's family ate up its savings or went into debt by \$400 in 1950.

Because of increased taxes and prices since 1950, we figure the average city worker's family is now operating at an average deficit of \$422 a year.

If this is the picture for employed workers with rising money wages, you can well imagine the plight of pensioners and other groups whose money incomes are fixed.

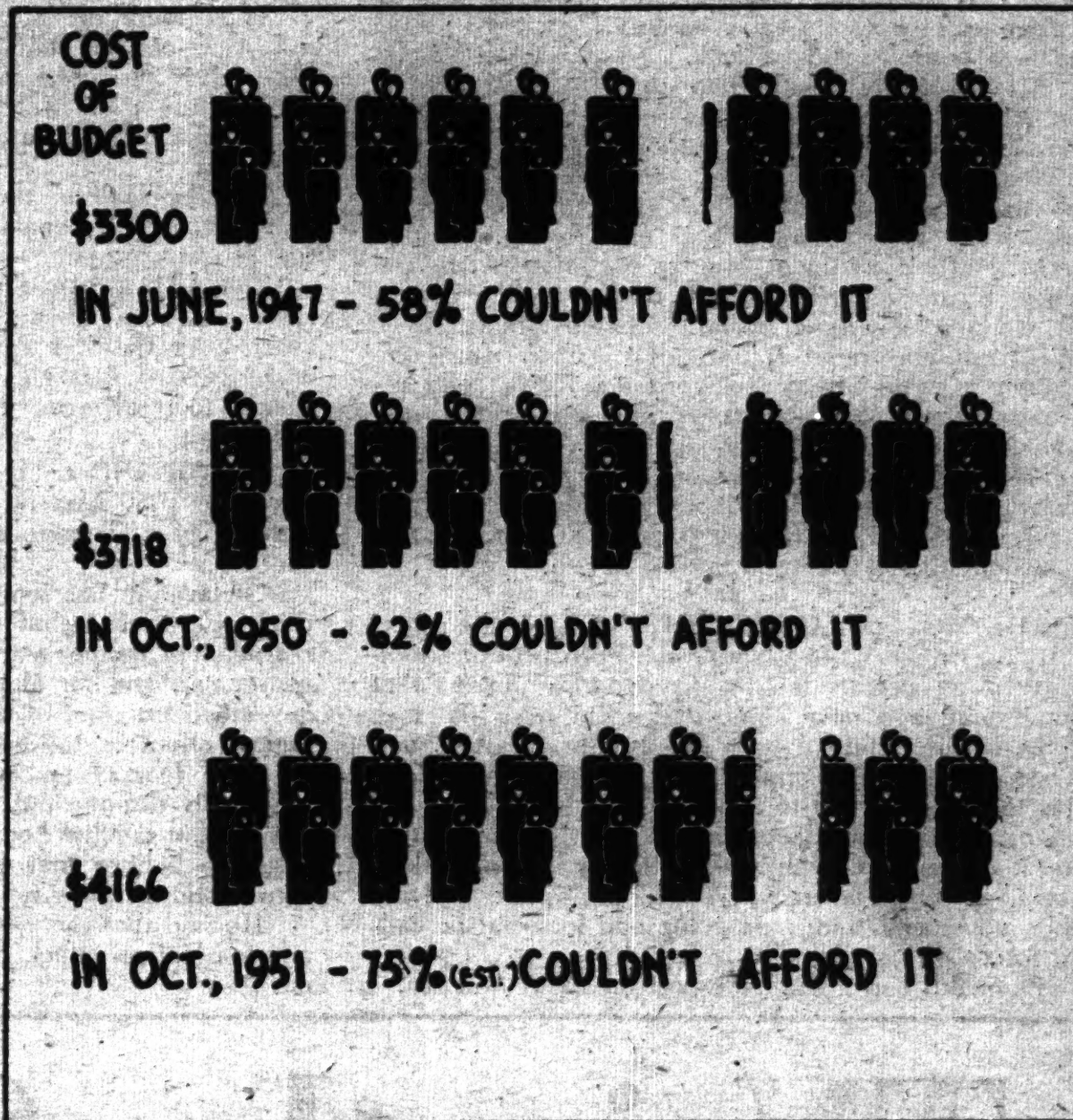
As of October, 1952, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics said that an

Money Wages Up—Real Wages Down



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1) Straight-time average hourly earnings of factory worker including effect of overtime. (2) Weighted for average family. (3) Based on BLS price index, all cities.

More and More Workers' Families Cannot Afford The Government's Own Budget for a Family



Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics budget for city worker's family of four with the budget weighted for average of all types of workers from the August 1951 Federal Reserve Bulletin. 1951 figures estimated by Union Research.

average city worker's family of four needed \$4,166 to live.

Though, it's a very low standard of living indeed—yet, three out of four workers' families don't earn even that much. The typical worker's family made only \$3,467 last October.

How the worker's living standards have crumbled is shown on the charts. A far greater proportion of workers used to earn more than the BLS Budget. In fact, only one year earlier, 38 percent of workers' families earned more than what this budget costs. Now, only 25 percent are living better than this standard (chart, above).

These are averages.

At the bottom of the heap, far below the budget level, are the families of less-skilled workers—of Negroes and other minority groups, of families where women are the breadwinners.

The figures are quite startling: In 1950, when the budget cost \$3,178, the typical white family with one wage earner made \$3,215. The typical non-white family with three wage earners made \$2,558. While the typical family headed by a man made \$3,435, those headed by women made only \$1,922. (U. S. Bureau of the Census).

Yet, the BLS Budget, on which this comparison is based, allows less for some foods—meat, poultry, fish, milk and cream, fresh vegetables—than the average consumption in the depression.

WORKERS ARE EATING LESS

Workers are eating less now than in 1946, both in quantity and quality.

The average person is eating:

- 5.3 percent less food.
- 8.6 percent less milk products.
- 7.4 percent less vegetables.
- 7.6 percent less butter.
- 10 percent less meat.
- 13.9 percent less fresh fruit.
- 14.7 percent less wheat flour.
- 17.6 percent less coffee.

As might be expected, workers are eating less of the foods which have gone up most in price (chart, right).

Butter is now about 83 cents a pound. So, people buy more margarine, which is about 31 cents a pound.

The Aug. 4 issue of the Wall Street Journal carries the unhappy tidings that:

"From about 17 pounds in 1940, per capita butter eating tumbled to about 9 pounds last year. Margarine use, meanwhile, soared from less than 2½ pounds per capita in 1940 to about 7 pounds last year. A continuation of the trend could put margarine out in front in two years."

People are able to buy less and less of foods which are rich in proteins and vitamins and are forced to eat more starchy foods.

MORE PRODUCTION FOR WAR—LESS FOR CIVILIANS

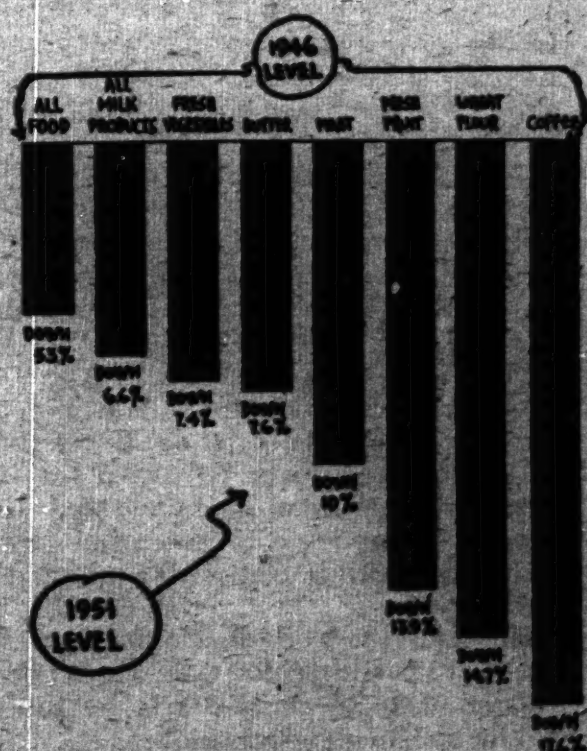
Per capita consumption of dry edible beans is higher now than in any post-war year, higher than the pre-war 1935-39 average—and 27 percent higher than in 1933, the lowest year of the big depression.

Between the first half of 1951 and 1952, war production went up—

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Workers Are Eating Less

How per capita consumption of many foods dropped from 1941 to 1951



Source: U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Consumption of Food in the U.S., 1946 and 1948, Supplement, and National Food Situation, 1950 Issues.

World of Labor

Bad News for AFL Top Brass: People Abroad Want Peace

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE NEWSPAPERS directed the main spotlight on the political campaign news that came out of the AFL convention. But even more significant was the convention's record on its foreign policy. That record, especially in a section of the Executive Council's report, the report of AFL European representative Irving Brown and its Latin American representative, Serafino Ramuaidi, throws much light on world sentiment with regard to peace. It spells an admission of bankruptcy by the AFL's leaders on their entire world outlook.

It need hardly be said here that the AFL's publications or reports can hardly be regarded as authoritative on international affairs. But the world network of AFL "attaches" and assorted aides that have been appended to the State Department and its subsidiaries are the "sensitive" missionaries of U.S. foreign policy among the workers and other people of the Marshallized, NATO'ized and point four'd lands. They sense the reaction to Wall Street policy, just as labor spies report to employers what they hear among the employees. They also try to organize a company-union-like support for Wall Street among the workers and peasants of other lands. It is from that standpoint, therefore, that I view their reports as authoritative admissions direct from the horses' mouth.

THE MOST AMAZING DOCUMENT is the report of Irving Brown. For years he has been peddling foolish yarns of defeats for the Communists abroad that should long ago have eliminated them from the face of the earth; claims of wide support for the AFL and its stooges, and no support for the peace movement. This time we listened to a Brown who has sobered up. In surprisingly frank language, he now informs us that almost everywhere—everywhere, that is but in Turkey, that land of "democracy," "freedom" and a thriving labor movement—things are going bad for what he calls the forces of "freedom."

Ramuaidi had a similar report on Latin America.



As Brown passed from country to country, he sorrowfully admitted a rising resistance to rearmament, greater sentiment for peace, with the left more than holding its own while the right splittoffs are losing ground and left influence is increasing rapidly in the wave of national liberation struggles in the Near East.

The great "menace" in the world today, as both Brown and the executive council's report stressed, is summed up in one word, "neutralism." And what is this "neutralism"?

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT, polemizing against its various forms, says it is the view held by some that the conflict is between just the United States (not a whole "free world") and the Soviet Union.

Then there are some who say the Soviet Union and America "are equally responsible" for the conflict complains the AFL. There are also those who say that the U.S. "will become the aggressor" as soon as its armaments are built up sufficiently. So the line runs.

The "neutralists" are either "concealed" advocates of peace or any person who doesn't swallow the entire pro-war program hook-line-and-sinker.

The AFL is now forced to argue with those in its ranks and throughout the world, who are breaking away from the war camp, or express doubts. They name Nehru as a great "menace" because he favors an end to the Korean war and big power negotiations.

REPORTING on the change that has taken place since the 1950 hysteria and war fear, Brown said we have today a "dangerous state of calm" in Europe. He continues:

"Relaxation has set in permitting a kind of 'luxury thinking' which includes demands for reduction of the rearmament tempo, a trend toward neutralism and appeasement, and an almost pathological recoiling from any allied program of the initiative based on the ideological offensive towards the Soviet Union."

"The fear of an immediate outbreak of war has practically disappeared ever since it became clear that the Korean conflict became localized. Europeans now begin to believe that war will not come in the near future and perhaps never."

He said that this feeling comes from an "absence of any fear" of an attack from the Soviet Union, and goes on:

"Defeatism is still a prevalent characteristic in such countries as France and Italy, where people do not believe in their ability or capacity to resist successfully aggression from the east."

As Brown himself told more truthfully in the earlier paragraph, the people of those countries, don't expect aggression from the east and don't see any need to put the economies of their countries on a war footing.

"The sense of urgency about any problem, whether political, economic or military is rather low," Brown goes on, referring to his kind of problems, of course. He quotes the London observer as saying: that "everybody is now smugly persuading himself that the danger of war has receded and that it is possible to go to sleep again."

"This atmosphere of neutralism and appeasement is breeding NEW (my emphasis) so-called 'peace movements,'" laments Irving Brown. What worries him now is not only the peace movement he knew, but the new layer of pro-peace sentiment that is building up.

SO BROWN CONTINUES to draw a sorry economic picture in Europe. He quotes one prominent European as saying of Marshall Plan billions poured in that "American aid has stabilized chaos." He admitted that the economic conditions of the workers in those lands is not improving, or is getting worse.

It all adds up to a frank confession that the policy upon which the AFL's leaders laid their hopes, and the war they expected it would bring, is bankrupt. The traveling AFL agents of Wall Street policy are not getting anywhere with the people abroad.

Inferentially, Brown, Ramuaidi, et al pay high tribute to the peace movement of the world. Not long ago there were people even of progressive labor ranks here who underestimated the signature collection in the world, first for a ban on atomic warfare, later for the five-power peace talks. Some cynically said signatures don't mean much.

The realities we now see, and which are so sorrowfully admitted by the Browns, should demonstrate that there is great power in those signatures—power enough to convince people that we can save the peace.

Maniacs may be ready to let go atom bombs, germ bombs and burning jelly. But they have not found a way to control the minds and sentiment of the hundreds of millions of people whose will they cannot by-pass.

TV in the Soviet Union

MOSCOW

TELEVISION which has become a part of everyday life in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and one or two other cities in the USSR, is going to spread much farther afield during the next year, the Soviet press foreshadows.

The Ministry for Manufacturing the Means of Communication is building standard TV stations which will be able to operate on three alternative bands from all large cities. While smaller stations will be available for provincial centers. These will enable the inhabitants of a very extensive part of the USSR to watch local theatres, movies and sporting events in their homes within a year or two.

In 1953 a new TV station in Moscow is scheduled to start color programs. Receiving sets are in process of manufacture. Soviet radio engineers have been working for several years on the problem of mass production of plug-in television screens linked with local relay stations. One block of apartments in Moscow has used this system successfully since 1950 and within the next twelve months many more are expected to be installing relay-stations and wiring apartments for this handy and economical system.

To meet the objections of city architects to the blight of TV aerials on the urban skyline, aerials for collective use are now being installed, the first being on the new University buildings on Moscow's Lenin Hills.

The next twelve months will also see the introduction of three simultaneous programs from the existing TV stations, a development envisaged when the first receiving sets were manufactured here several years ago, since they were equipped with facilities for alternative wave-bands.

In their planned development of TV the Soviet authorities take care not to render obsolete existing sets by the introduction of new techniques.

Thus the programs of the new color TV station will be available to all sets, though in black and white tones only for the owners of the older types.

Stations, equipment, broadcast bands and sets are standardized, work is going ahead on the problem of plug-in screens linked with local relay stations. New color programs will not make old sets obsolete.



A televised performance of the Swan Lake Ballet is performed by the cast of the celebrated Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. Because there is no clash of financial interests between TV and the movies and the theatre in the Soviet

Union, the public has the alternative of watching the latest shows and sporting events in the theatres and stadiums or at home.

In the absence of any conflict between TV and cinema interests in the Soviet Union the Soviet public has the alternative of watching the newest movies at home or in the cinema. Leading theatre-shows and sporting events

are also televised without objection from vested interests.

New large screens for televising in public halls and in the open air are now being manufactured.

A glance at the rooftops in any part

of Moscow and in surrounding villages is sufficient to reveal that the television set has firmly entered the homes in the Soviet capital. Within the next year or two a much wider distribution is expected.

WITH sugar negotiations under way, it's time we took a look at the industry's financial condition. The industry garnered the largest gross return in its history in 1951. According to Hawaii Sugar Planters Association reports, the approximate value of the 1951 crop was "a record-breaking \$136,052,000." This figure includes the also record-breaking "bonus" of \$9,143,099 which the Federal government pays to the sugar "farmers" for complying with sound agricultural practices and provisions of the Sugar Act.

Last year's take was a cool \$12,500,000 more than in 1950 and about \$8 million more than the previous high of \$128,400,000 recorded for the 1947 crop.

There were other record-breakers, too. The sugar-per-acre average of 9.09 tons hit a new high, making the fourth straight record-breaking crop performance. The average cane-per-acre yield of 77.42 tons also established a new record, the highest in the history of the industry. To top it off (and to make prospects for 1952 and 1953 look somewhat all right) the industry established an all-time high by planting 43,983 acres of cane, breaking past records for the third year in a row.

COMPANY PROFITS ARE ENORMOUS

Based on published tax figures for the sugar plantations, the industry grossed close to \$40 million in profits. In short, out of their operations, the industry took for itself almost 30 percent of the total income from sugar and molasses returns. If we assume that sugar represents about half the export money coming into the territory, the sugar companies walked off with 15 percent of the total income from exports into Hawaii in 1951.

For the 23 companies that publish their financial reports, profits on operations totalled approximately \$25 million. Of this, the U. S. government took a substantial chunk—just over half. But that isn't anything to cry about. A lot of that was "excess profits tax." That's an added tax on top of the regular income tax because the company made excessive profits. If that money had gone into wages, the companies wouldn't have had to pay that tax on excessive profits.

The average net profit return on capital stock for 22 sugar companies (excluding Onomea, the only one that failed to show a profit last year) came to the amazing figure of over 12 percent. That's an average! That means that for every dollar put into the capital stock of the companies, the companies averaged a return of 12 percent. That return is all theirs. It is a net figure after regular and excess profit taxes have been paid.

CAPITALIZATION ALSO SOARS

For these same companies, the total net profits tally an amazing \$11,278,840. Of this amount, less than half was put into dividend payments to stockholders, the rest being placed in the rapidly swelling "surplus earnings" funds of the companies.

Of course, you would never know that thing were so rosy from reading the press reports on last year's sugar finances. Some plantations were crying because their "net" was down—but the fact is, their operating profit was so big that they had to pay out excess profits taxes. Despite the wailing, their excess profits are showing, and it's a good question why this was not put into the workers' paychecks instead of being thrown into the public till for the corrupt officialdom of Washington to get their hands on.

Was 1951 just "one of those bonanza years"—and what about the years between the end of the war and now, when the so-called "ability to pay" problem was a major one? Comparing the condition of the industry in 1947 (itself a record profit year) to 1951 we find the following for the 23 companies for which published reports are available:

Capital stock (that's basic investment) has gone up from \$81½ million to over \$95½ million, an increase of 17 percent.

Net worth (that's all the money in the business—capital stock, surplus and re-invested profits, less any liabilities) has gone up in these last five years from \$142½ million to over \$160 million.

During these five years the companies have paid out well over \$22 million in dividends to stockholders out of net profits after taxes totaling over \$40 mil-



—From the ILWU Reporter

A Sour Note for the Hawaiian Sugar Workers

The sugar workers in Hawaii have taken a strike vote to back up their demands for a wage increase. Indications are that the employers will say, "We can't afford it." But the facts and figures tell a different story.

lion. This means that among these 23 companies, within five short years they have made back in net profits after taxes more than half the total amount they originally invested in capital stock! At this rate, every 10 years they are getting their original investment back 100 percent. And it takes 10 years for a worker to get back 20 cents for every dollar put into War Savings Bonds.

The major portion of the postwar \$20 million expansion program has been completed. The roads have been built, the mills rebuilt and repaired, new equipment purchased, new methods worked out, new cane varieties planted—in fact, just about everything has been

taken care of but housing for bargaining unit workers.

The year 1952 finds the sugar industry with five most profitable years behind it and a perspective for bigger and better profits in the years to come, barring an unusual calamity.

How did it get that way?

We know at least some of the answer. The increased yield is important. Last year's record crop came from a substantially smaller acreage than in previous years. Because of mill improvements, extraction rates are better also.

SPEEDUP IS ALSO INCREASED

But perhaps the most significant factor is the enormous increase in worker productivity that has taken place over the years. According to figures supplied by the Hawaii Employers Council, 25.44 pounds of raw sugar were produced for each man-hour worked in 1940. Estimates for 1951 show that in the intervening 11 years, man-hour production has almost exactly doubled—to 50.80 pounds of raw sugar per man-hour worked.

The rise from 1950 to 1951 is still more astonishing. In just one year's time, man-hour production rose by 7.2 percent—from 47.98 to 50.80 pounds of raw sugar per man-hour. Between 1947 and 1951, man-hour productivity increased 47 percent, rising from 35.7 to 50.80 pounds of raw sugar per man-hour.

While this enormous increase in productivity was taking place, there was also another important trend. Total employment in the sugar industry for bargaining unit employees steadily dropped and so did total man-hours worked.

HSPA figures show 22,743 employed in 1947. Estimates for 1951 show 16,654—a drop in five years of 4,091 persons, approximately 18 percent. From 1950 to 1951 alone around 709 persons were dropped from the payroll. This has come about principally in the form of natural "attrition" losses which are not replaced. In 1951, some 18,654 workers produced a crop almost equal to the record 1939 crop, which required almost 40,000 workers!

These same workers produced the fifth largest crop in the industry's his-

tory, in approximately 4,900,000 man-days. In 1936, it required more than 11 million man-days to produce a crop only slightly larger.

When you begin talking about what has happened to the workers in the industry, everything seems to be going down, instead of up. Employment down, work opportunity down, and total pay-rolls down.

In 1947, the sugar industry put more than \$69 million into the pockets of sugar workers. By 1951 this figure had dropped to \$59½ million (this does represent a rise over the low of \$56½ million in 1950). With profits and production up, with industry taking a bigger and bigger cut of the income from sugar through enormous operating profits, the sugar workers' share in the income has dropped by more than \$9 million.

LIVING COSTS ARE UP SHARPLY

On top of a declining payroll, lower employment, less work opportunity, sugar workers and their families have contended with the enormous rise in the cost of living—and that includes the rise in taxes.

In a recent news release, the Federal Reserve Board pointed out that "average total income of family units rose from \$3,520 in 1950 to \$3,840 in 1951, a rise about 9 percent. But consumer prices also went up a 9 percent, wiping out the income gain. And increased taxes tipped the scales against the average family cutting buying power below the previous year."

What has happened on the mainland has also happened in Hawaii. The one big difference is that sugar workers don't average as high as \$3,840 per year income. Unfortunately, the average is much, less, by at least one-third.

It is for the above reasons, as well as others, that the sugar workers are asking increased wages, improved hours provisions, job security protection and a medical plan. Certainly the sugar industry has done well these past years, most especially in 1950 and 1951. It is time some of this was passed on to the people who do the work and make these profits possible.

(Reprinted from the ILWU Reporter)



A picket line during the Hawaiian sugar workers' strike in 1954.

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW.

TWO YEARS have passed since the Soviet Government announced its stupendous plans of construction on the Middle and Lower Volga, thus bringing abundance and security to one of the potentially most fertile areas of Europe. Two of the 5 to 6 years allotted to the constructions at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad, which, when completed, will give purpose and plan to the entire length of this great wilful river.

These two construction works of Communism are links in the Great Volga scheme that means the radical reconstruction of the whole water route, deepening it, shortening it, braking its current, confining its flood-waters, and, finally, uniting it with the oceans.

The Great Volga scheme is a child of Soviet conception. First the White Sea-Baltic Canal was built, providing a northern outlet for the future Volga system. Then the Marinsky Canal, linking the Volga with the Baltic, was reconstructed. In 1937 the Ivankovo Dam on the Upper Volga created the Moscow Sea, raising the level of the water 60 feet and providing safe navigation up to the city of Kalinin.

Then the building of the Moscow-Volga Canal brought Volga river water to Moscow. The next stage was the Shcherbakov hydroelectric development, built lower down on the Volga, creating the vast Rybinsk Sea whose waters are released systematically to maintain navigable depth as far as the city of Gorky, another 300 miles. After the war construction work started on the fourth unit of the Great Volga project—at Gorki.

ENTIRE RIVER TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

The controlled release of the waters that are to be dammed at Kuibyshev will improve shipping conditions along the further course of the river down to Volsk where the Stalingrad Sea will begin. And the Stalingrad development, in turn, will provide for unhindered river transport down to Astrakhan and the Caspian Sea.

Thus, from source to mouth the great river Volga will be reconstructed, and the entire work will have been completed in less than 25 years, years that included the Second World War and the period of post-war reconstruction.

But navigation is only one of the problems the Great Volga project is solving.

The hydroelectric developments at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad will make it possible to irrigate and provide a water supply for 35 million acres of fertile land. The two hydroelectric stations now under construction here will provide more electricity than Italy or than the whole of Sweden and Switzerland together. The country will economise huge quantities of coal, oil and other fuel now burned at steam-power stations.

As an example of the benefits to be derived from the Stalingrad dam construction, one may consider the case of the Volga-Akhtuba water-meadow which together with the Volga delta and adjacent alluvial lands totals over 5 million acres.

Here water and drought have hitherto combined to create enormous difficulties for the tiller of the soil. During May and June the whole area is flooded. Then when the floods subside the hot sun burns up almost everything that has escaped the water. The Stalingrad development scheme will solve this problem, the dam intercepting the spring floods and then, by the electric power generated there, pumping reserve river water on to the hot land during the summer.

A LAND OF ABUNDANCE

The Volga-Akhtuba region is scheduled to be a land of abundance, producing peaches, grapes, rice, peanuts, Indian hemp and other southern crops.

Or look East of the Volga, to the semi-desert zone north of the Caspian Sea. Thousands of years ago the Volga fled from this region leaving a chain of dying lakes. But a new trunk canal will soon branch out from the Volga to follow the ancient river channel and bring back abundance. It will water the territory known as the Black Lands which are capable of being developed as the biggest and richest stock ranches.

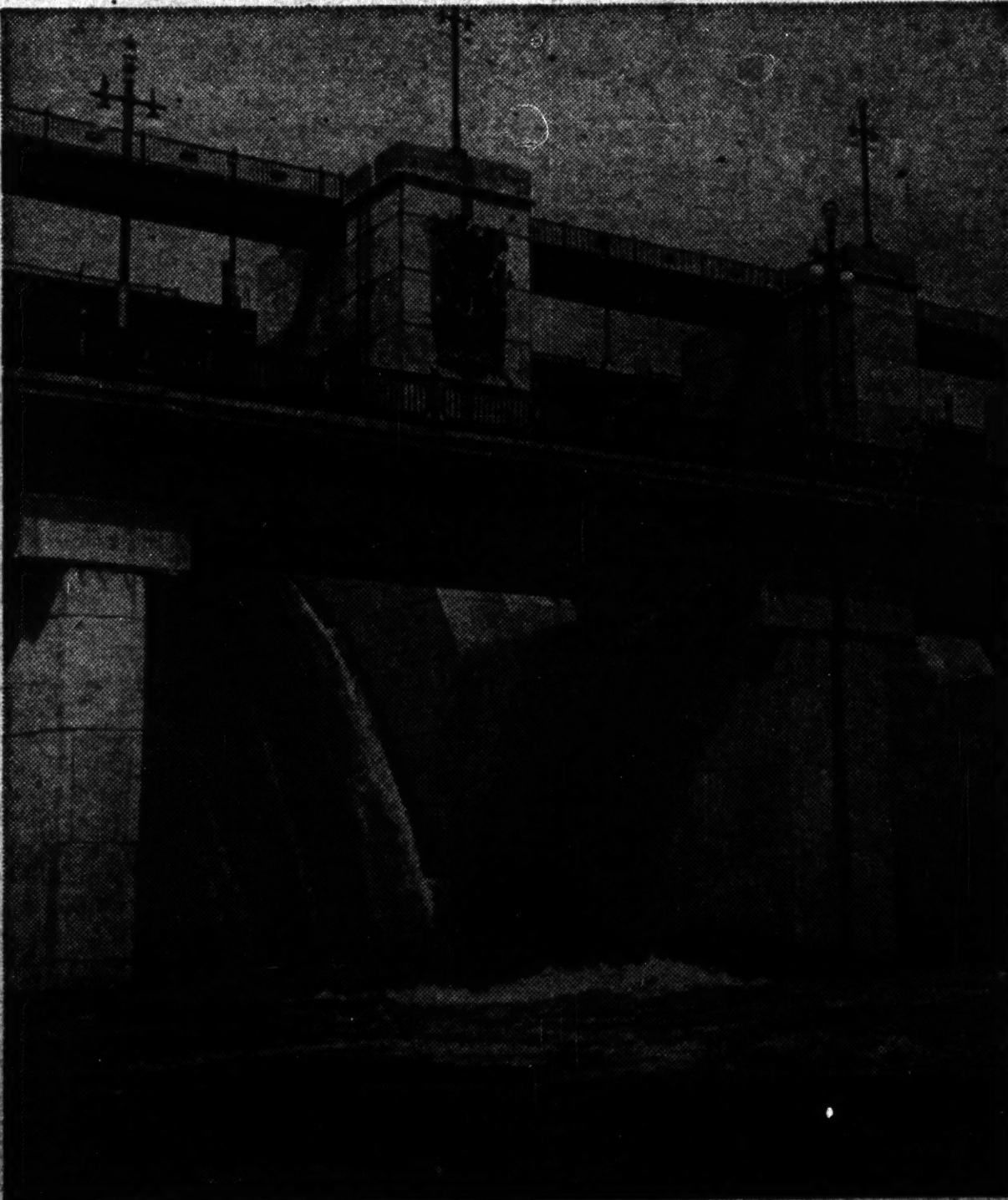
From the Volga at Stalingrad a new canal 375 miles long is already being built in the direction of the river Ural. A tremendous volume of water from



Lock 14 on the Lenin Volga-Don shipping canal.

A River Challenged

The great canal system recently opened on the Volga River arrests one's attention as a great human achievement. But it is equalled, if not surpassed, by the vast system of electric power stations, irrigated lands, tree belts and farms that the entire plan will include when completed.



One of the spillways on a power project of the giant Volga-Don navigation system. The canal is a vast technical project of 13 locks, three pumping stations, reservoirs, bridges, roads, spillways, docks and installations. The waters of the Don River are raised 144 feet until they reach the watershed, then flow 288 feet downstream.

the Volga is to pass across the steppes, irrigating the land on the way, without the expenditure of a single kilowatt-hour of power, because this is to be a gravitation canal. The level of the Ural River is 82 feet lower than that of the new Stalingrad Sea. This means that the bed of the new canal has to be dug to slope 4.7 centimetres in every kilometre, a margin demanding the most accurate work from surveyors and builders alike.

Indeed, surveyor, geologist, topographer may fairly claim the honors for the first two years work on the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad projects. They worked at a pace which defied all the accepted rules of survey organization. Yet they were facing a situation of peculiar difficulties.

EXHAUSTIVE TESTS MADE

The Stalingrad dam and power station, for example, have to be built on unconsolidated rock, for the Caspian lowlands was once the bed of a sea. It was a matter of building one of the biggest power developments in the world on new, almost undeveloped formations. To most of the geologists the unconsolidated rock samples contained in the cores taken from the depths of the earth were quite unknown. And the geologists worked with the knowledge that most of the great dam disasters that have occurred in various countries have been attributed to insufficient knowledge of the geological structure of the ground.

The huge territory to be covered by the new body of water was investigated with the utmost thoroughness, and the deposits of the ancient sea deep below the bed of the Volga minutely examined. Sometimes the work has been perilous. The bed of the Volga, for example, was surveyed from barges during a heavy storm, while sludge ice was forming on the surface only two days flow away.

Today, two years after the survey began, the various construction sites of the Stalingrad and Kuibyshev hydro-power developments are a scene of bustling activity. Work is near completion on automatic concrete-mixing plants, automobile repair shops, wood-working factories, machine shops to serve the fleets of excavators, scrapers, dredges and cranes. Excavation work is proceeding at a fast pace. The Soviet people's assault on the Volga has developed on a wide front.

Chopped Philosophy

I UNDERSTAND that among the literature distributed by the government in western Europe and Asia is a pamphlet by Erwin D. Canham, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, called The Authentic Revolution. This pamphlet is a stale doughnut dunked lightly into philosophy's more stagnant waters.

But among those upon whom it made a deep impression was a certain Arch Farch. In fact, he read some of it to his wife, Edna, and, when he read the following passage, he spoke with great expression:

"The primary claim of communism—the foundation stone on which it rests—is that of dialectical materialism. It is the assertion that ultimate reality lies in matter, and in matter alone. But the truth as we know it is that superior to matter in every way is the reality of mind and of spirit."

"Read me more," begged Edna, who figured this was one way to keep Arch from turning the radio on to the ball game.

"In our time," continued Arch, still reading from Canham, "an awakening to the metaphysical bankruptcy of materialism is beginning to sweep over thoughtful mankind."

"I'm not swept over," said Edna. "Does that mean I'm not thoughtful?"

"I suppose so."

"Continue."

Arch continued. "The awakening is most striking among the natural scientists. They are finding, in the realm of the very little and of the very large—of the infinitesimal and of the infinite—that old materialistic assumptions are no longer valid."

"Imagine that!" said Edna.

"Reality," Arch went on, ignoring her, "is emerging more and more to today's thinker as the basic essence which lies behind and beneath the material manifestation. In short, not the chair of wood and wicker, but the idea of chair existing in consciousness, is seen to come closer to ultimate reality."

"Those are round fat words," murmured Edna, admiringly.

"And true, too," suggested Arch.

"Get up off that idea of a chair and come here," said Edna. Arch obeyed. Edna took the top off the cookie jar and reached in for the 42 dollars that were there. "Here," she said to Arch, "is the rent. The landlord was here already."

Arch took the money. He frowned. "But this is only forty-two dollars," he said. "The rent is fifty-two dollars."

"What's the difference?" asked Edna. "Just give this to the landlord and tell him this is your idea of the rent, the idea existing in your consciousness."

"He won't take it," said Arch. "He's got his own idea of the rent."

"Nonsense!" insisted Edna. "Simply point out to him that your idea of the rent, existing in your consciousness, is much closer to ultimate reality."

"I still say the rent is fifty-two dollars."

"Well," said Edna with a sigh, "maybe you're right. Suppose you give him the forty-two dollars and let Mr. Canham give him the other ten."

Thoughtfully, Arch put the money back in the cookie jar. "I guess I'll have to borrow a ten-spot from Charlie," he muttered.

Attorney for The Defense

George W. Crockett, Jr., is welcomed home after a prison sentence for defending his clients against the anti-labor Smith Act. They're still out to "get" him . . . and the people come to his defense.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

(This story was written by William Allan, editor of the Michigan edition of The Worker, before he was arrested by the FBI last week on trumped-up charges under the anti-labor Smith Act).

DETROIT.

WHITE supremacist continue their efforts to destroy George W. Crockett, Jr. He was placed behind bars in federal prison at Ashland, Ky. for his defense of his clients at the Foley Square trial in New York. But nothing quenched the fighting spirit and ability of this Negro leader. So they make other moves.

They wish to disbar him as a lawyer through action by the Michigan State Bar Association. The people have taken up the challenge and the fight is on.

The National Bar Association, composed mainly of Negro attorneys, in convention here Labor Day, took note that Crockett faced disbarment and they declared they knew him to be a man of good reputation, who had rendered distinguished service in the people's cause and they thereby petitioned the State Bar of Michigan to dismiss the charge. Some 200 lawyers approved. Thurgood Marshall, eminent attorney for the NAACP, was one of five attorneys who drafted the statement. A committee of two will present it to the Bar Association's grievance committee.

The Cook County Bar Association, which speaks for all Negro attorneys in the Chicago area, said in a recent resolution that they found upon investigation that the trial judge himself was guilty of provocative conduct and further that the trial judge encouraged, contributed to and incited the conduct complained of and the alleged contemptuous acts came as a result of the goading and provocation of the judge.

They said they found George W. Crockett, Jr. to be a man of high calibre, a scholar and a gentleman.

They said further:

"Contempt proceedings in the hands of a trial judge are intended for his use as a shield and only for his protection, and not as a sword for his arbitrary, arrogant and unrestrained and injudicious use with which to assault, limit, frustrate or discourage vigorous and otherwise proper and zealous advocacy at the bar."

They resolved to join all bar groups in going to the all out defense of George W. Crockett, Jr. to the end that disbarment proceedings instituted against him

be dismissed and that he shall continue at the bar along with his fellow lawyers, in the heretofore high esteem and respect which he so richly deserves.

When the United States Supreme Court affirmed Crockett's conviction for alleged "contempt" the State Bar Association initiated disciplinary proceedings against him. The formal complaint charged him with "professional misconduct." The matter was held over until Crockett had served four months in a Federal prison. He was released Aug. 23.

The matter of his disbarment is expected to come up before the Grievance Committee of the State Bar some time this month.

Stodgy reactionaries control the State Bar Association in Michigan and in turn are pulled like puppets by the giant corporations. They will never know what makes the people love a man like Crockett. Nor will they ever be able to understand what goes into the making of a great people's lawyer like Crockett.

The people know. And when he left to serve his unjust sentence hundreds were there to bid him farewell. When he returned many more had joined those who bade him farewell and now joined in the welcome home ceremonies.

The welcome home was a demonstration, not just a polite reception. It was a warm, vibrant, happy throng, hundreds of workers, who made the rafters ring with their applause. And as they listened to his remarks their pride and joy in this gallant son of the people, showed in every face.

"I am glad to be back to see so many familiar faces and this is a greater gathering than I expected. . . . There is a sorrow that I do have; the enforceable absence of one person I would like to see here. I am sure that wherever he is and whatever he is doing he is doing to the limit of his ability. I ask you to pause with me briefly in tribute to Carl Winter," Crockett said.

"I want to do three things tonight. Tell you something of my prison experiences; my thoughts and conclusions when one is alone for four months and I would like to touch briefly on the present situation and the tasks ahead. . . ."

He told of reaching Ashland, Ky. in leg irons with his fellow attorney Harry Sacher . . . of how when they were being classified for work neither he nor Sacher would be allowed to teach any classes.

Of how the second day a prisoner came to him and said, "I have the deepest admiration for you and the fight you made in New York." . . . He worked as a carpenter while there.

When his birthday came a group of prisoners handed him the following tribute:

"My Beloved Friend: Time gives me the greatest pleasure in presenting to you this word of my personal feelings. I sincerely hope that your success of

your career will bring you and your family the very best that life can afford.

"Our days together have been few, but all my life I have wished for you, wished for the friendship that you would bring, wished for the life you would live, wished for the strength you gave me, all the kindness and understanding, oh friend of mine.

"Our talks together were rare, talking with you gave me strength and courage anew, talking with you made life seem so true, Oh, friend of mine!"

"Wherever our paths may lead in life, whenever comes a time of need, I am sure I can look to you for help and cheer. I shall always feel that you are near and you, will always feel he's here. This friend of mine."

(Signed) A group of prisoners.

Commenting on whether he was bitter, he said that "I have a sense of bitterness, but it is classified as a better understanding of the class nature of our society. My bitterness is not against the puny officials in prison, but against those higher up. . . . I am a better fighter in carrying out the program that I think is necessary to eliminate such places as Ashland."

"Those of you who heard Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Bass acceptance speeches, well you have really heard what I would like to say and in prison you come inescapably to the conclusion that everything is tied in with the fight for peace and that is the central issue today."

"Police brutality, it is nothing but the war hysteria that brings about this police brutality, that attack on the civil rights of Negro people or any minority group and in order to do a job against police brutality and for civil rights one must first do the job for peace.

"If therefor I have any contribution to make as far as my city and nation are concerned in the period ahead, it is to help carry on the fight for peace, security and prosperity for all."

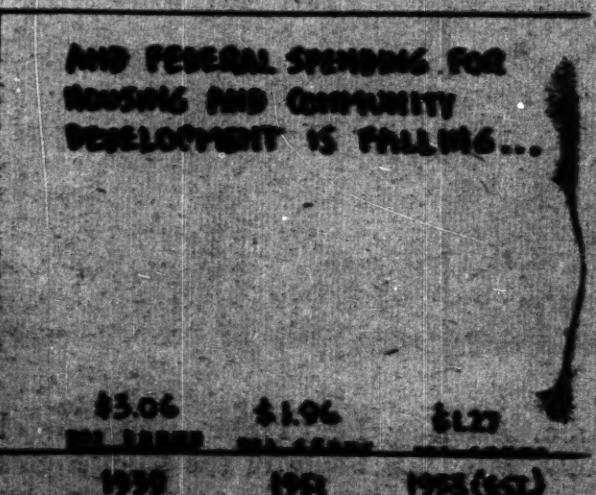
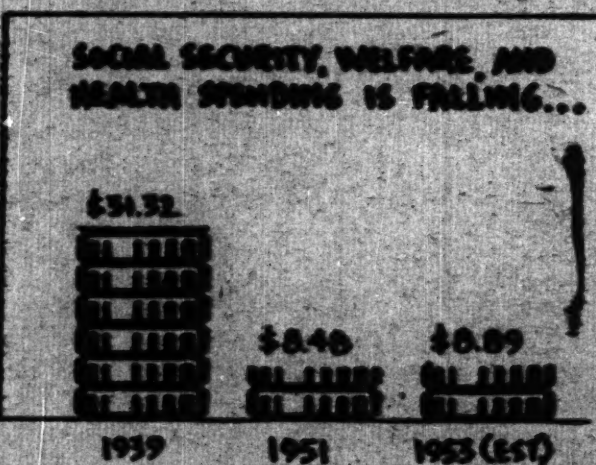
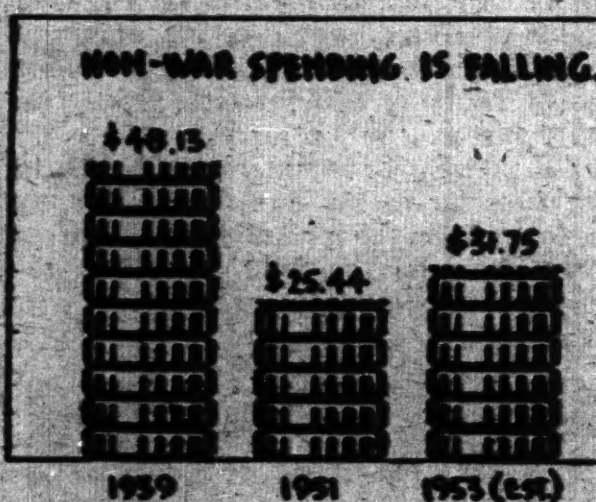
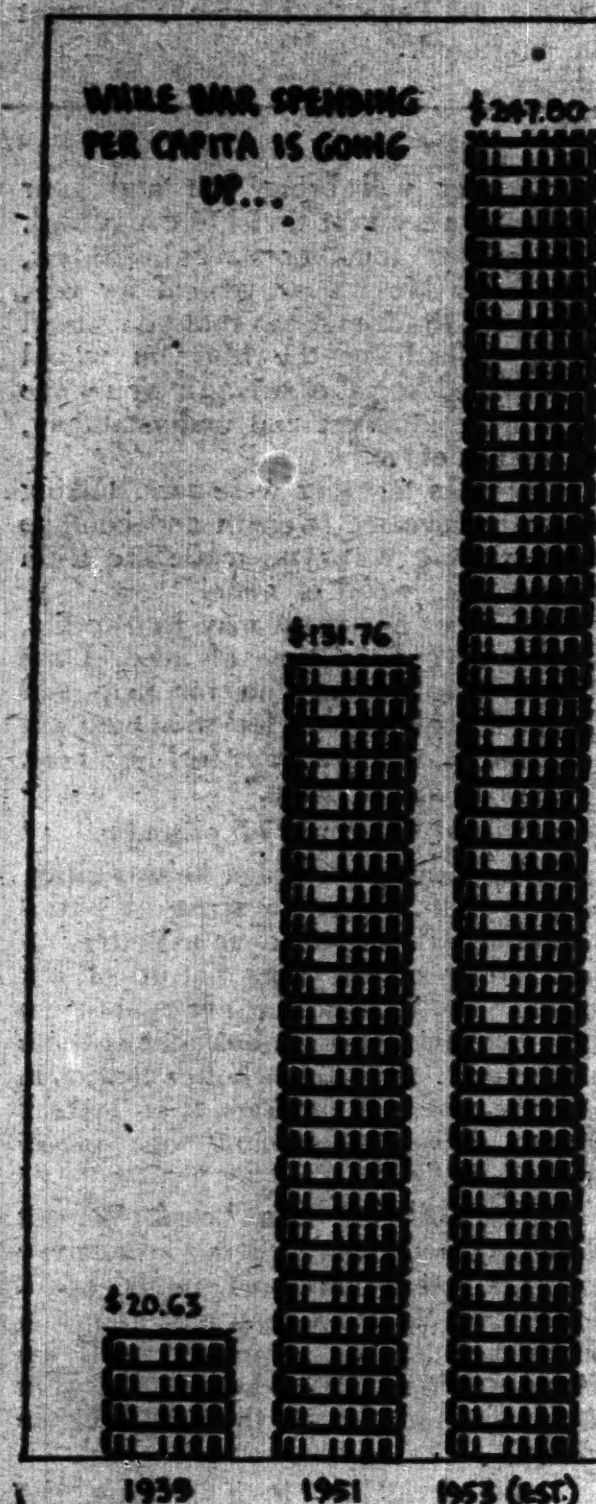


GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR. (at microphone), is shown speaking at the reception in Detroit which greeted his release from prison. He was sentenced by Judge Harold Medina to the federal penitentiary for "contempt of court" after his forthright defense of Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

Above (left to right), are: Attorney Ben Probe, president of the Detroit Lawyers Guild; Mrs. Ann Shore of the Civil Rights Congress; Rev. C. M. Metcalf, Democratic candidate for Congress in Detroit's 13th District.

Why Your Living Standard Is Going Down

The People Are Getting Less Benefits from the Government
(All figures in 1939 dollars per capita)



State figures from the Federal Reserve Bulletin of February, 1952. Estimates for 1953 by Union Research and Information Service.

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

- Aircraft production went up over 100 percent.
- Ordnance production went up over 100 percent.
- Shipbuilding went up 37 percent.
- Other industries related to war also went up.

But civilian production went down—

- Television and radio production dropped by 37 percent.

- Production of autos and major household appliances like refrigerators dropped by almost 50 percent.

- Production of men's suits dropped by 25 percent, and so on.

Retailers and consumer goods manufacturers have joined in the moaning and groaning. It is no surprise that unsold inventories have jumped from \$51 billion in 1949 to \$70 billion by May, 1952. And despite efforts to reduce inventories, stretching over a year and one-half, retail stores now have some \$18 billion in unsold inventories compared to \$14½ billion in 1949 and \$12 billion in 1946.

MORE ARMAMENTS—LESS CIVILIAN BENEFITS

In 1939, Government spent \$20.63 for war—per person. In dollars of the same value, the Government spent \$131.76 per person in 1951—and is slated to spend \$243.80 by 1953.

During this same period, non-war spending has dropped—from \$48.15 in 1939 to \$25.44 in 1951—and is estimated at \$31.75 by 1953—all in 1939 dollars per person (charts at left).

These are total non-war expenditures. It's the government spending which is of most direct importance to workers, however, which has dropped most. The Government, which spent \$31.32 on social security, welfare and health expenditures per person back in 1939, spent only \$8.46 in 1951—about one-quarter as much! This broad category includes federal aid for education. As a result of this drop, our children suffer doubly—from a lower living standard at home and worsening of educational facilities at school. We are only building one school now for every two we need, according to data of the National Education Association.

And the Government spent \$1.96 per person in 1951 for housing and community development, and is scheduled to spend only \$1.27 by 1953. This is little more than one-third the amount spent in 1939.

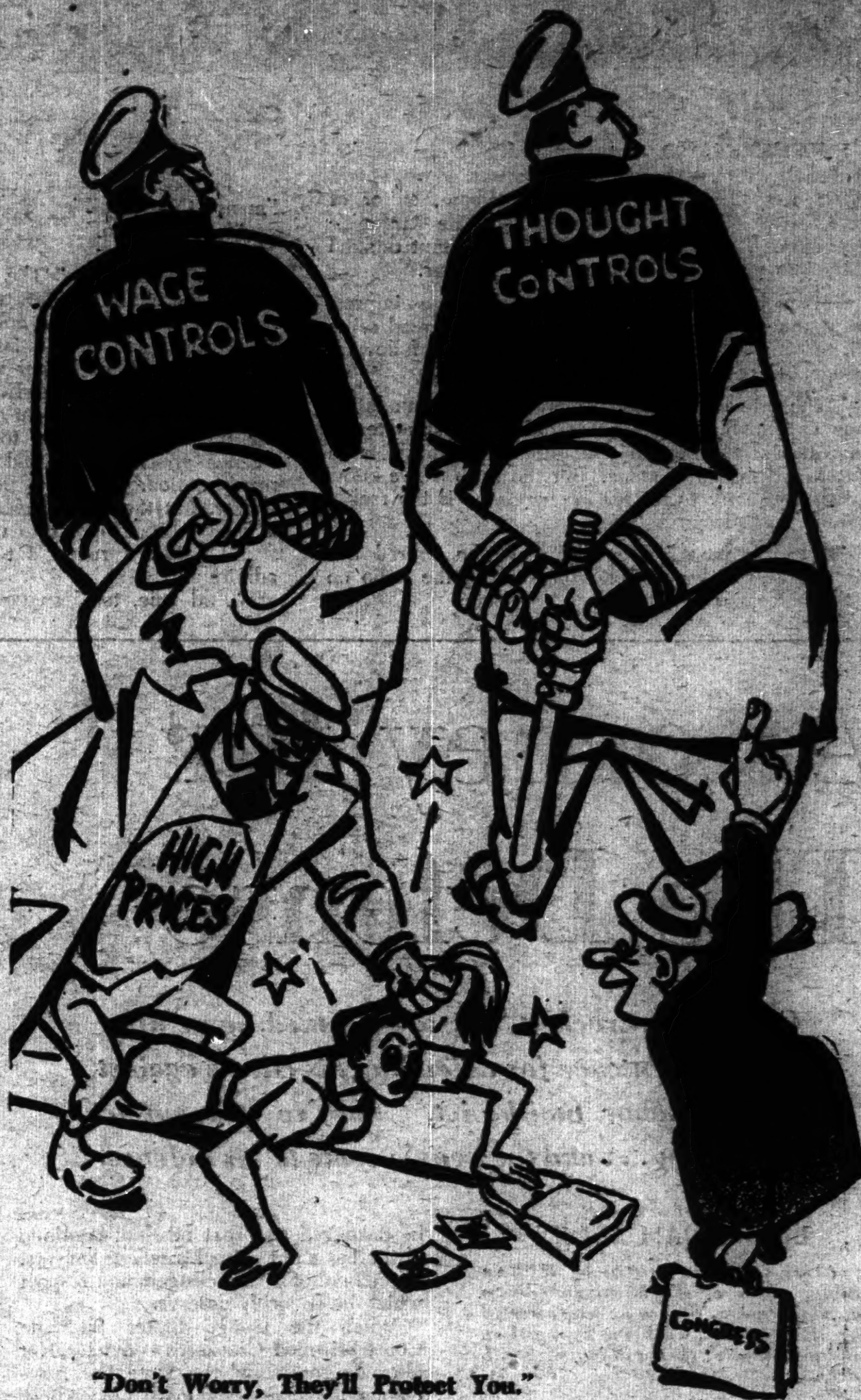
From 1950 to 1951, new housing construction dropped like other civilian industries, from 1,396,000 units down to 1,083,000. Since the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency says we need from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 new units each year for at least a decade, it looks as if we are not going to make much progress in alleviating the housing shortage. The 1950 Census revealed how bad it was. Of 35 million non-farm dwellings, they found 10 million were substandard, either had no private toilet or bath, no running water or were just plain dilapidated and endangered the safety of the occupants. Two million dwellings were overcrowded and nearly two and one-half million married couples were doubled up with others.

This was the general picture. Non-whites fared much worse than the whites in this respect.

INCREASING OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR

This drop in living standards has occurred even though the typical manufacturing worker is producing more and more.

Output per man-hour increased at an average rate of 4 percent a year from 1948 to 1950.



"Don't Worry, They'll Protect You."

From 1933 to 1950, output per man-hour increased almost 70 percent—or an average rate of three and one-eighths percent per year. The rise was 6.3 percent in 1950, or double the average rate for the previous 17 years.

Some industries did much better than the average. In 1950, according to BLS figures, the increase in output per man-hour in non-ferrous metals was ten percent; in rayon and synthetic fibers, it was 19 percent. In maritime, we estimate the increase in gross revenue per seaman was 31 percent. (U. S. Department of Commerce figures for water transportation industry).

This great increase in productivity can easily be explained. First, there have been enormous strides in technology—in building of new and better plants and equipment. As a result each worker's capacity to produce has gone up about 50 percent from 1945 to 1951. In this same period, however, each worker's real living standard—his capacity to consume—has actually dropped by four percent.

Second, there is speed-up. The easiest proof of this is the industrial accident figures.

MORE SPEED-UP MORE ACCIDENTS

Injuries in manufacturing increased 20 percent from 1950 to 1951, while total hours increased only eight percent. In 1951, 2.1 million workers were disabled on the job; 16,000 died; 91,000 were permanently disabled. (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Labor Review, March, 1952, p. 271).

We are getting less and less, although we produce more and more.

If we're not getting the benefit of our increased output—then who is?

PROFITS UP

What we don't get—goes into increased profits before taxes.

Profits before taxes—per manufacturing worker—went up from \$1,045 in 1949, before Korea, to \$1,619 by 1951, an increase of 53 percent.

Profits before taxes are shared. The profits taxes are taken by the Government—and help keep the war machine rolling. What's left are corporate

profits after taxes. What we don't get therefore goes into war production and into increased profits.

While corporation profits before taxes went up 55 percent from 1949 to 1951, the money wages of a typical manufacturing worker, before taxes, went up only 12.4 percent—from \$1.37 to \$1.54 an hour.

Obviously, the burden of the war program and of increased profits is being borne by workers. They carry this enormous load by working harder and consuming less.

ARMS MANUFACTURERS PROFIT THE MOST

While the profits before taxes of the average corporation went up 55 percent from 1949 to 1951, the big corporations with the big war contracts did much better.

American Woolen Company, for instance, increased its profits before taxes by 900 percent. It has \$206 million in war contracts.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company enjoyed a profits increase of 289 percent. This corporation has \$142,000,000 in war contracts.

And so it goes.

Profits will be even larger in 1952. As the Magazine of Wall Street (July 26, 1952) says, the armament makers are only now getting into full production.

"This year (1952) they (the aircraft companies) will be taking in more money and it will be what might be called 'production money' or pay for goods produced. It will result in profits. . . . Tank production too will be high for the most part. Since tanks are made by the auto companies, it will be the auto companies that will enjoy prosperity. . . . Companies making ammunition will be hitting peak production accompanied by peak payments from the Government and peak profits. So will concerns making guns."

And Moody's Stock Survey (August 1, 1952) discussing second quarter 1952 profits notes that "Many companies operated at a better rate than in the first quarter, especially those producing for defense."

Dr. DuBois—One of America's Great Men Tells Inspiring Story of His Crusade for Peace

IN BATTLE FOR PEACE: THE STORY OF MY 83D BIRTHDAY. By W. E. B. DuBois. With comment by Shirley Graham. Masses and Mainstream. New York. 192 pp. Paper. \$1.

By ABNER W. BERRY

In this slender volume, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his wife, Shirley Graham, have given readers an exceedingly rewarding vantage point from which to view the world struggle for peace. Here is personal reporting practiced as an art, full of charm, charged with deep emotional feeling, put down in prose that sings, and is guided by the discipline of the trained but imaginative social scientist.

In *Battle for Peace* is not so much about a birthday as it revolves about a birthday, tracing the influences, social, emotional and political, which have shaped and sustained an 83-year-old scholar—a Negro scholar—in his intransigent fight for world peace. The book moves from boyhood in Massachusetts, to Tennessee, to Harvard and Berlin and back to Georgia and New York and the founding of the NAACP.

We are allowed a backward peek at the author's 50th, 70th and 80th anniversaries greeted by such diverse personages as Eugene O'Neill, Zona Gale, James Weldon Johnson, Ridgely Torrence, Heywood Brown and Joel Spingarn. For there was once a time in the United States when scholarship and the militant search for truth was honored, when the deadening political blight of thought control and the stoolpigeon hero had not cowed artists and scientists.

But the government of the United States greeted the venerable scholar on his 83rd birthday with an indictment on a framed-up "foreign agent" charge. The fight against this attempt to outlaw peace makes up a large portion of the book. The ludicrous character of the charge of "foreign agent" against DuBois, the scholar and peace champion, is pointed up by Shirley Graham who comments that Henry Steel Commager had once included Dr. DuBois among 61 immortal Americans, along with Benjamin Franklin, Mark Twain and Thomas Jefferson. And Miss Graham reminds us that more recently John Gunther, in his "Inside USA," attributed to Dr. DuBois "a position almost like that of Shaw or Einstein."

But the government persisted in its charge. In *Battle for Peace* gives the moving, detailed and highly instructive story of how the world peace fighters, joined with the awakened Negro masses and progressive labor unions, defeated the plot to indict peace itself.

With cutting sarcasm, wit, humor and serene confidence, Dr. DuBois describes his appeal to labor and the Negro people against the attempted frame-up. And the reader re-lives the cross-country tours, attends small and large churches, hears the response of labor unions and civic groups. Bit by bit the story mounts until the protests gird the world and there are worried faces on Pennsylvania Ave. and in the Pentagon in Washington.

Dr. DuBois was not only fighting for peace—he was also fighting to maintain his own integrity. For the first time we learn that the government sought



SHIRLEY GRAHAM

to seduce him with a Nolo Contendere plea (no defense) whereby he would be given his freedom:

"In other words, I had only to lie and keep still and the case against me would not be pressed. I immediately wrote to my attorney and said flatly that before I would enter such a plea I would rot in jail."

The author assumed the burden placed upon him as an international representative of the peace movement and an outstanding spokesman for the Negro people in the United States.

We know now that the government did not succeed in its attempt to jail him and thereby silence all peace advocates and the fighters for Negro rights. But for the drama of the trial in a Washington Fed-

eral Court and the hundreds of millions of "friends of the court" in every country of the world who intervened on behalf of the five defendants, "In Battle for Peace" must be read.

Anyone reading this book cannot escape experiencing the thrill of sharing an intimacy with one of the world's truly great personalities. We share with him his disillusionment with his former belief that the "Talented Tenth" would furnish the leadership for American Negroes and the birth of the realization that leadership would come from the working class.

The author expresses the "hope that the Negro's experience in the past will, in the end, lead the majority of his intelligentsia into the ranks of those advocating social control of wealth, abolition of exploitation of labor, and equality of opportunity for all."

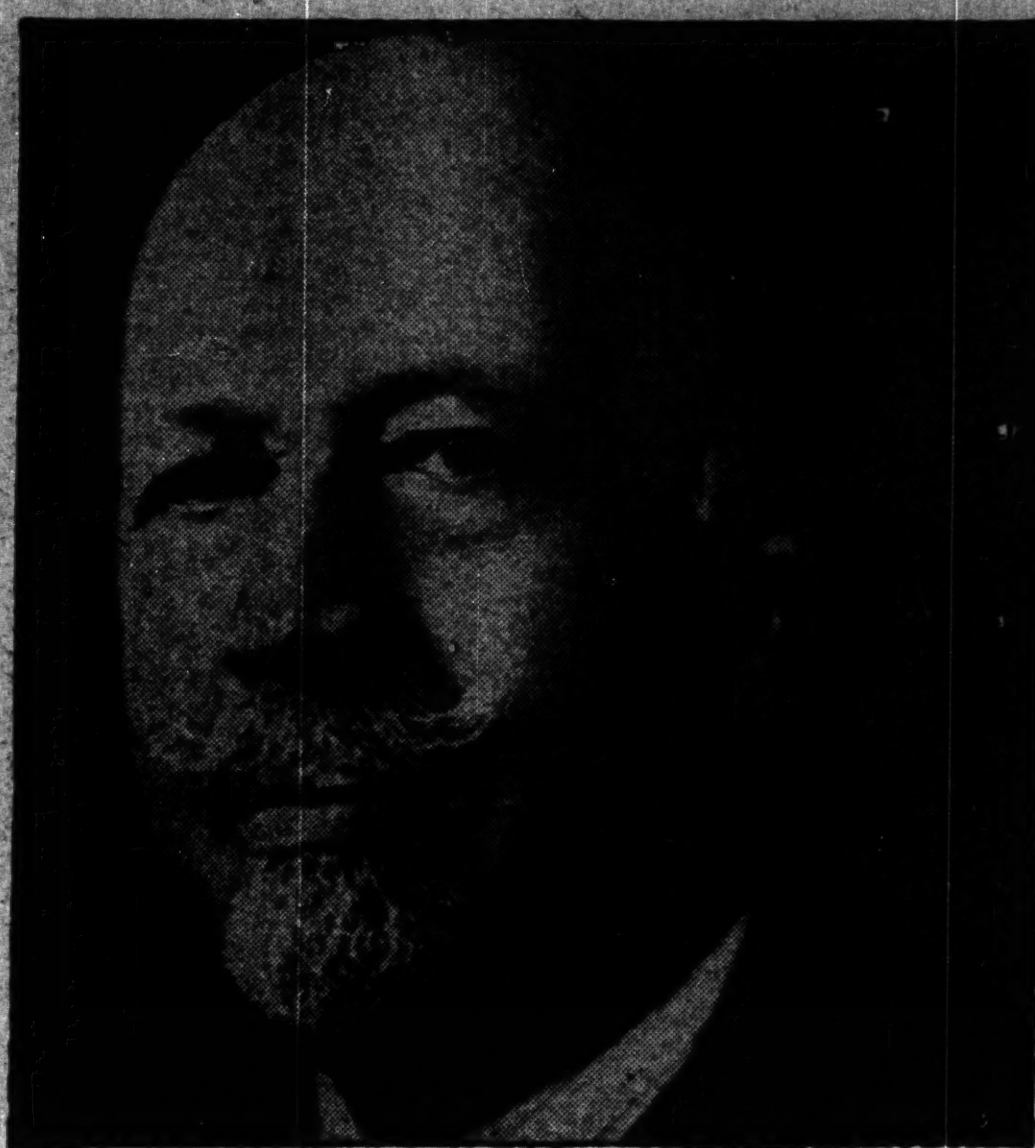
Dr. DuBois writes that he refuses to hate the Soviet Union or endorse the use of the atom-bomb as the price for a "loyalty" clearance:

"I do not believe that loyalty to the United States involves hatred of other peoples, nor will I promise to support my country 'right or wrong.' I will defend this country when it is right. I will condemn it when it is wrong. If, for instance, during the Civil War, I had lived in Georgia as I did for a quarter of a century, after emancipation, and if by law I had been compelled to fight for slavery or die, I would have died."

And as for the future he comments wisely after he was freed in court:

"We five are free but America is not. The absence of moral courage and intellectual integrity which our prosecution revealed still stands to frighten our own nation. . . ."

"In *Battle for Peace*" is reporting at its best, by a dean of American letters in collaboration with his wife, both of whom are peace partisans eloquently defending the right of Americans to advocate peace. They have used as their arguments a meaningful slice of their lives. It's a must.



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

DuBois' Credo

DuBois' CREDO which has become a literary classic since he wrote it at the start of his career in 1904, contains "dangerous thoughts" similar to those for which he was arrested in 1950—46 years later.

Herbert Aptheker gives the following background of the CREDO in his book "A Documentary History of the Negro in the United States":

"(It) is the single most important statement presaging Niagara (a movement founded in 1905 which lasted until and helped lay the groundwork for the establishment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). (It) first appeared in the influential New York periodical, *The Independent*, in October, 1904. It was reprinted very widely, especially in the Negro press, and later in scroll form was framed and hung in hundreds of Negro homes throughout the country."

I believe in God who made of one blood all races that dwell on earth. I believe that all men, black and brown, and white, are brothers, varying, through Time and Opportunity, in form and gift and feature, but differing in no essential particular, and alike in soul and in the possibility of infinite development.

Especially do I believe in the Negro Race; in the beauty of its genius, the sweetness of its soul, and its strength in that meekness which shall inherit this turbulent earth.

I believe in pride of race and lineage itself; in pride of self so deep as to scorn injustice to other selves; in pride of lineage so great as to despise no man's father; in pride of race so chivalrous as neither to offer bastardy to the weak nor beg wedlock of the strong, knowing that men may be brothers in Christ, even though they be not brothers-in-law.

I believe in Service—humble reverent service, from the blackening of boots to the whitening of souls; for Work is Heaven, Idleness Hell, and Wages is the "Well done!" of the Master who summoned all them that labor and are heavy laden, making no distinction between the black sweating cotton-hands of Georgia and the First Families of Virginia, since all distinction not based on deed is devilish and not divine.

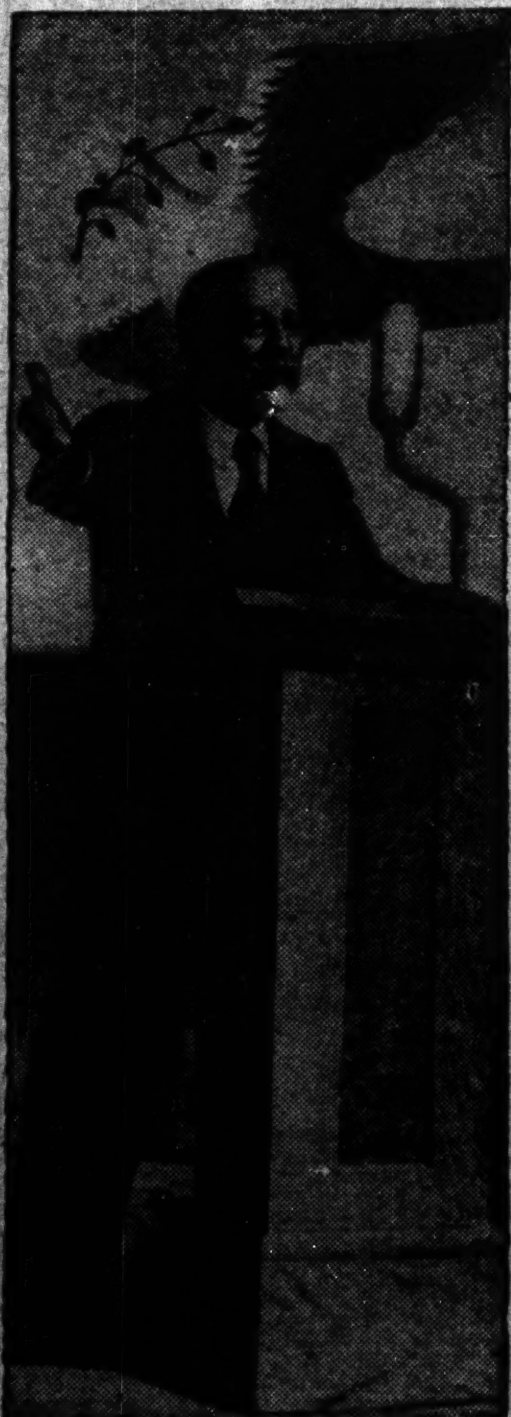
I believe in the Devil and his angels, who wantonly work to narrow the opportunity of struggling human beings, especially if they be black; who spit in the faces of the fallen, strike them that cannot strike again, believe the worst and work to prove it, hating the image which their Maker stamped on a brother's soul.

I believe in the Prince of Peace. I believe that War is Murder. I believe that armies and navies are at bottom the tinsel and big-gadacio of oppression and wrong and I believe that the wicked conquest of weaker and darker nations by nations white and stronger but foreshadows the death of that strength.

I believe in Liberty for all men; the space to stretch their arms and their souls; the right to breathe and the right to vote, the freedom to choose their friends, enjoy the sunshine and ride on the railroads, uncursed by color; thinking, dreaming, working as they will in a kingdom of God and love.

I believe in the training of children black even as white; the leading out of little souls into the green pastures and beside the still waters, not for pelf or peace, but for Life lit by some large vision of beauty and goodness and truth; lest we forget, and the sons of the fathers, like Esau, for meat barter their birthright in a mighty nation.

Finally, I believe in Patience—patience with the weakness of the Weak and the strength of the Strong, the prejudice of the Ignorant and the ignorance of the Blind; patience with the tardy triumph of Joy and the mad chastening of Sorrow—patience with God.



A painting of Dr. DuBois by John Davis.

They Are the Conscience of Progressive America

By JANE GOODMAN

WHAT DOES it feel like to wake up alone in a prison cell every morning, and realize that the long day ahead will not bring you into contact with another human being except one or two prison matrons and guards?

-To know that the electric chair is close by, on the same floor as your cell, and only a few weeks in point of time, unless the Supreme Court of the U. S. reverses your sentence some time after it goes into its fall session in October?

-To know that your two sons, aged 5½ and 9½, can visit you only at infrequent intervals and only for as long as you are still alive to see them?

-To know that your husband, barred in another wing about 50 feet away from you, is under the same sentence?

-To know that your own brother was the prosecution's "star" witness without whose testimony the "case" against you would have collapsed?

THIS IS NOT the come-on for a mystery story. It is not a tale from the days of Hitler's concentration camps. This is the situation of a 36-year-old woman in the United States today. This is the plight of Ethel Rosenberg.

(The facts of the Rosenberg case do not require recapitulation here. What the National Guardian said on July 22, 1951 when it launched its now famous expose series on the case, is still true:

"That the very best can be said for the government's case against the Rosenbergs is that it leaves such reasonable doubt as to entitle them, by all American legal standards, to an acquittal;

"That there are strong grounds for supporting that they are the victims of an out-and-out polit-

ical frame-up in a period of build-up for war when victims are needed by the government to silence the opposition at any cost...."

(Convicted in April, 1951 of atomic espionage and passing secrets to an enemy country, mainly on the evidence of David Greenglass and his wife Ruth, themselves involved in espionage and rewarded by the government for their testimony by immunity for Ruth and a fifteen-year jail sentence for David—he will be free in about six more years—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to die by the electric chair.)

ETHEL ROSENBERG has been in prison since August 11, 1950, until April 11, 1951 in the Women's Federal Detention House on Greenwich Avenue in Manhattan, and since then in the Death House in Sing Sing.

In prison, she has shown herself of heroic stature. Nothing that has happened to her has caused her to flinch, not even being transferred to the Death House alone, five days after sentence was passed. It was manifestly the government's aim to try to break her spirit by sending her to Sing Sing and keeping her husband in New York, making it impossible for them to see each other, and—presumably—crushing her by the sheer weight of isolation and loneliness. They guessed wrong. She even urged Julius not to fight for a transfer to Sing Sing, if it would help their cause for him to stay in New York.

She has been held virtually incommunicado for nearly 18 months because no other woman is held for execution in Sing Sing. Capital punishment is meted out only for first degree murder—or treason. Ethel Rosenberg has been sentenced to

death, although Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose—fascist agents during World War II against whom mountains of evidence were presented, received—ten years' imprisonment.

BUT ETHEL ROSENBERG is very different from Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose. She once signed an election petition for Pete Cacchione. She was known to have occasionally read the Daily Worker. She belonged to an ALP club on New York's East Side, where she was born, grew up, and lived as a young married woman. Unlike Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, she worked for Civilian Defense during the war!

None of these facts give the measure of Ethel Rosenberg as a person. That has become apparent in the course of the past two terrible years. During her term in the Detention House her name became a legend. The Negro and Puerto Rican women picked up by brutal New York cops, the prostitutes and victims of vagrancy and petty larceny charges—blessed her name, because of her compassion, her understanding and generosity.

The day she was transferred

to Sing Sing, the hardened matrons at the Detention House cried openly. In Sing Sing the matrons and guards are likewise injured to tragedy and suffering. But on the days when the Rosenberg children visit their parents, they try to beg off, to get transferred to other assignments, because they cannot bear to witness the gallantry and crucifixion of Ethel and her husband.

WHAT DOES Ethel Rosenberg do to pass the relentless, and endlessly dreary hours?

The answer is, pitifully little. Almost the only thing she is permitted to do is to read. She used to sing a great deal, and friends sent her sheet music. But she has dropped singing. Perhaps so loving and warm a nature lost the desire to sing without some human being to sing to. She is taken into a small

courtyard, surrounded by high walls, where she can see a small patch of sky overhead, for brief periods of exercise.

Once a week, separated by heavy screens, they see each other for each hour. Much less frequently there are visits from her two sons, Michael and Robby.

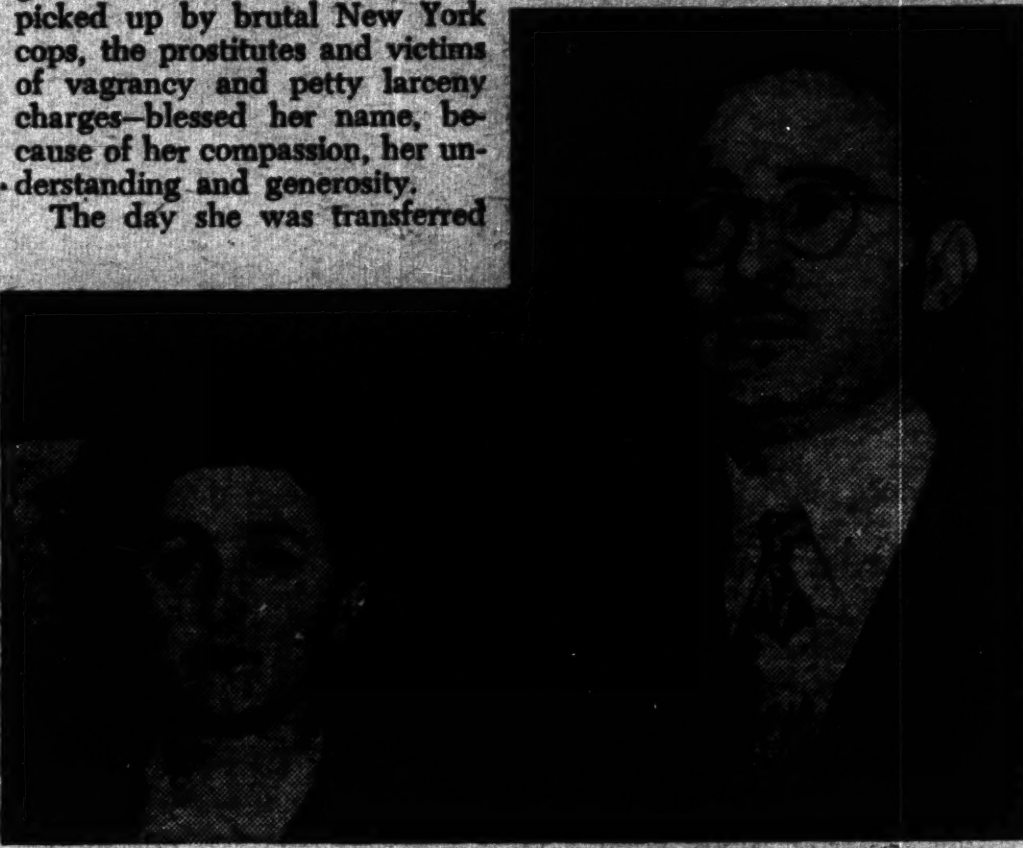
FOR MONTHS the boys had to see their parents separately, one hour each. Recently they have won the privilege of the whole family being together for two precious and agonizing hours. Mother and father sit at opposite ends of a table, and may not approach or touch one another; the boys are permitted to move around freely. They sing together, Michael's delight, then, in fairness to Robby, they play a game of cat-and-mouse, his favorite from earliest childhood. They talk to the boys about school, about their interests—and they try to reassure them: "Soon we will be together again...."

TODAY few decent and knowledgeable people believe that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty. But they are dead. Competent legal authorities are having "reasonable doubts" about the validity of Alger Hiss' conviction. If Hiss is ever shown innocent, he will either walk out of prison a free man, or win some measure of restitution in later life.

But the electric chair is irreversible. Ethel Rosenberg and her husband are the conscience of progressive America today.

Their courage is a beacon and a challenge. They are still alive—today.

But the sands are running out....



ETHEL & JULIUS ROSENBERG

Vacation Time

A French housewife writes how the working people spend their vacation time. Today every worker gets two or three weeks off, something gained back in the days of the 1937 Popular Front government.

By BARBARA LABORDE

PARIS

MADO, who is 19 and works in a corset factory, spent her vacation at home. So did Jo-Jo. He's 20. He clerks in an import-export firm. This year he bought a new suit. Next year he'll get a tent to be able to go camping.

Mado and Jo-Jo are leaders of the Vaillants, progressive working-class children's organization, on Sundays during the school year. The two with one other girl organized a one-day excursion to Deauville. They filled two buses and made over 30,000 francs for the Vaillants.

Jeanette took a room in a mountain village in the Alps with her two young children.

She knew someone nearby whose kitchen she could use. Titine went to the country—to her mother's. Of course it would not be a real vacation. She would have to give her mother a hand in the house and in the field. Titine works out, doing the "lessive," the washing. The schoolteacher, Pierre, has an old tent and so went camping with his wife. Their two children were sent off to their grandparents who have a farm in Normandy. It's only the older skilled worker whose children are already independent who can go with his wife to a small hotel. The small businessmen might afford it, but when he has children he more often goes camping.

Our daughter and her best friend—they had been the most diligent vendors of the "Vaillant," the weekly paper—were chosen from our town to be part of a group of twenty children from the Paris region invited to spend a month with the Pioneers of the German Democratic Republic. There were similar groups of children and youth who left France this summer to spend their vacations with the children and youth of Poland, of Hungary, of Czechoslovakia.

The Vaillants left one sunny day at the beginning of the month of August after a 10:30 a.m. vin d'honneur just before train time so that Vaillants, parents, and counsellors (five went with the group) could get to know each other.

During the month Helen—that's our daughter—sent us one postcard from Prague and a long long letter from Dresden where they were to be a week at an international reunion of Pioneers and Vaillants. They had already spent eight days at a camp on the Baltic Sea. They were having their meals at the most chic restaurant of Dresden. The hotel room—two to a room—even had a radio. There was a wonderful Red Army Chorus that was much applauded. It merited it, wrote Helen.

As soon as we had seen Helen off, my husband, our three-year-old son, and I piled into our

1931 non-streamlined car together with our and borrowed camping material and off we went. It's always amazing how many cars of the same model we encounter on the roads of France. Our first stop was the chateau, now a summer camp for the children of our community. We wanted to see how our older son was faring. The grounds were enormous. There was a slide, a seesaw, and a basketball court. There were always clusters of children near the walls along which the blackberries grew. The bus belonging to the township took groups on excursions to the rivers, woods, chateaux. Michel was happily occupied with the fellows and the activity. We hardly saw him. We were told that the camp of another communist community on the Brittany coast is even better. It's always like that.

We then headed for the Brittany coast. Enroute, there was piece we saw in the newspapers giving some figures: between July 24 and August 4, 1,637,000 travelers had left Paris using the long distance trains. Last year the number was 1,737,000 for an equivalent period of time. From which one can deduce that the lower figure this year may very well be due to the mounting cost of living and the cost of railway fares. Besides the large number of travelers wearing shorts and bearing heavy knapsacks, what always impresses my American eyes are the thousands of bicycles and hundreds of canoes and baby carriages that go along on the train on the voyagers' ticket.

Back at home, there are still plenty of kids playing in the streets. However, many stores

are shuttered with the usual note, "Fermeture Annuelle," Annual Closing. One has to scout around to find an open bakery.

This serious consideration of vacation time started back in the days of the Popular Front, 1936-37, before which vacation were for the children and for the wealthy. First it was two weeks that the workers won. Then fourteen working days. Then three weeks. The vast number of small businessmen felt they might as well close up, business was so slow. It became a habit. Now it's considered a must that everyone looks forward to all the hard-working year. And off they go by all means of transportation—if they can.

We camped several days at designated camping grounds just off a beach on the north Brittany coast. Water and shopping facilities made it worthwhile. Campers had come afoot, by bike, motorcycles, car. There was as vast a variety in the size, color and shape of the tents. People—even the Parisians with big cars—were very friendly and helpful. Vacation time. Everyone is relaxed.

One rainy day—Brittany has a good share of rainy days—we packed and pushed on farther west towards the sun, we hoped. In Finistere, the sun did shine and there were inviting dunes overlooking the bay in which there were scores of grotesque rock formation. One such had in bold white letters for all to see LIBEREZ MARTIN, free the brave young French seamen imprisoned for having refused to fight against the Vietnamese.

And now, we are back home. There are others still on vacation. Nevertheless, there will be hundreds of thousands of entrées on Sept. 7 to the Fete de L'Humanite, the yearly fair on behalf of the daily of the French Communist Party. The number of tickets sold prior to the day of the fair was six times that of 1951. There were almost a mile of stands. The central avenue is named for Maurice Thorez whose return home is imminent.

It was bigger and better than expected. Our community section of the Communist Party put up an under-the-tent restaurant with an outside bar. The turnout of helpers was remarkable. Sunday morning, after Saturday's rain, we went right to the window, remembering the rain and mud of last year. But, the sky was blue with vague clouds far on the horizon. Actually, the rains fell at 9 p.m. after a glorious day. Even, then, like last year, people stood massed with or without umbrellas before the tremendous stage where entertainers—they had no protection—courageously ignored the down-pour. After ten, when not a crust of bread was left in the kitchen, we started homeward in the bus lent by the municipality that made shuttle trips. A few were left to spend the night on the premises in sleeping bags so that they could start the dismantling early in the morning. This morning when I went to get the milk at the grocer's, two women were there. They were enthusiastically exchanging experiences with the grocer about the Fete. They had all been there. "It was 'formidable,' wasn't it?"

The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

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NIXON'S RICH ANGEL SUED ON CHECK GIVEN TO GAMBLER

LOS ANGELES.—A collection agency last Thursday sued the trustee of the slush fund of Senator Richard M. Nixon for \$4,200 on the ground that he failed to make good on a check.

George E. Stoddard, counsel for the Beverly Credit Service, Los Angeles, said the check was made out "Cash" April 15 by Dana C. Smith.

Stoddard said when the draft was presented to the First Trust Savings Bank of Pasadena, the bank refused to honor it because Smith had ordered payment stopped.

Stoddard said the credit service was assigned to get payment from Smith by Norman Rothman of Miami Beach. The collection agen-

cy tried to get Smith to redeem the check but, Stoddard said he refused.

The suit did not disclose what Smith was using the funds for when he assertedly wrote the check.

MIAMI.—The Miami Herald said it attempted to locate Norman Rothman of Miami Beach and was told he was in Havana. Reached by telephone, the Norman Rothman in Havana, who operates the Sans Souci night club and gambling casino, refused to confirm or deny he was the man who filed the suit, saying "I'll have to refresh my memory and the only way I can do that is through my books."

South Mine Owners Delay Wage Decision

WASHINGTON.—Joseph E. Moody, chief negotiator for the southern coal operators, said Friday his segment of the industry will put off a decision until the day before strike deadline.

John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is reported to have asked a \$1.90 a day pay hike and a 10-cent-a-ton boost in payments to the miners' welfare fund, as well as other contract improvements which northern operators agreed to last week.

Moody, president of the Southern Coal Producers' Association, said no agreement can be reached until Tuesday, when the board meets again.

Some 100,000 soft coal miners are due to walk out unless a new contract is signed by 12:01 a.m. next Wednesday.

Meanwhile, minor amendments were reported blocking final drafting of the agreement between northern operators and the union. Lewis has reached an interim agreement with anthracite operators.

Western Union Hikes Rates 10%

ALBANY, N. Y.—Western Union telegraph rates in New York State will be increased about 10.5 percent Oct. 3, it was announced today.

'Daily Worker' to Give Full Coverage of World Series

Looks like Dodgers vs. Yankees! Will it be the "same old story, a fourth Series victory for the Stadiumites over the Ebbets Fielders? Or will Brooklyn celebrate a World Championship at long last?

Whatever happens, it'll be exciting, and you won't want to miss the Daily Worker's coverage. In addition to the detailed story of the game, sports editor Lester Rodney, who has covered every Yankee-Dodger Series, will bring you the thrills and color, the human interest and player interviews, the expert analysis, in the style to which Daily Worker readers have become accustomed.

(In Monday's Daily Worker Roddey compares the two teams position by position.)

Truman Bars Peace, Seeks to Keep Issue Out of the Elections

WASHINGTON.—Alarmed by the ever-mounting demands of the American people for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, President Truman demanded Friday that the issue of peace be kept out of the elections. Pressed to the wall by the demagogic use of the peace

issue by the Eisenhower-Nixon-McCarthy-Taft forces, Truman hastened to remind them that they too, want war and the extension of war in Asia and Europe, and that they would therefore be smart to keep the issue out of the election campaign.

With the same motive Secretary of State Acheson issued a statement reminding Gen. Eisenhower that he had backed the administration policies which touched off the Korean conflict.

In an address to the National Citizens Committee on United Nations Day President Truman defended Washington's aggression in Korea and praised the United Nations for supporting this move. Then he attacked at the Republican leadership. "They tell us one day to pull out of Korea—and on the next day they will tell us to extend the conflict even further," said Truman.

"The world problems we face

are not ordinary ones," the President said. "They are not—and must not become—questions of party politics."

The exchange between Eisenhower and Acheson revolved around which party was responsible for beginning the costly war which has already resulted in more than 110,000 American casualties.

At his regular weekly press con-

ference Acheson issued a prepared statement denying Eisenhower's charge that in January, 1950, at a National Press Club luncheon the Secretary of State had declared that "America's so-called defensive perimeter" excluded areas on the Asiatic mainland such as Korea." Acheson said that Eisenhower as chief of staff at that time had approved the policies.

Pravda Rips Kennan for Likening Moscow to Nazi Internment

MOSCOW.—The Communist newspaper Pravda Friday severely criticized U. S. Ambassador George F. Kennan for comparing residence in Moscow to internment by the Nazis while talking to reporters in Berlin.

The criticism was based on Kennan's remarks to the press when

he arrived in Berlin on his way to London for the current conference.

Kennan was quoted as saying that social relations between Soviet citizens and Americans had become impossible. He compared his experience in Moscow with that in Germany when he was interned by the Nazis during the war.

The "Pravda" response to this was entitled "Slanderer Under the Mask of Diplomat." It quoted his comment in Berlin and said by it Kennan "violated certain elementary rules obligatory on diplomats with respect to countries to which they are accredited."

"He piled one defamation upon another, and lied about the Soviet Union," "Pravda" said.

"Kennan did not hesitate to utter obvious nonsense, apparently being certain that anything he says, no matter how absurd and untrue, will be used widely by specialists on lying propaganda about the Soviet Union."

Pravda quoted from a booklet by a U. S. trade union delegation which visited here in 1951 and said that "wherever we went we discovered an enormous desire to be friendly with the American people."

"Thus spoke the real Americans, the genuine representatives of the American people," Pravda said. "These few truthful and sincere words of the simple, honest people, are sufficient to pillory the

(Continued on Page 8)

GERSON, BEGUN OPEN U.S. TOUR OCT. 7

The two acquitted Smith Act defendants, Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun, will leave on a nationwide speaking tour Oct. 7 to organize an intensive fight for freedom for all Smith Act victims.

The two will leave by plane after the Victory Salute to be given them at the St. Nicholas Arena Oct. 6 by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

Gerson, a candidate for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th Congressional District, will fly to meetings in Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. Accompanying him will be Joseph Dermer, publisher of the Daily Worker.

Begun, Bronx Communist leader, is scheduled to tour the East Coast. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Portland, Me., will be among the cities at which he will address rallies.

The tours are being arranged by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway,



ISIDORE BEGUN



SIMON W. GERSON

as part of the organization's campaign to repeal the Smith Act and win amnesty for all those jailed under it.

Korean-American at Meeting Here Appeals to Conscience of Nation

By ART SHIELDS

The conscience of America must cry out against the criminal, racist war in Korea, said Peter Hyun, Korean-American leader, in a powerful speech at the New York "Kicking Peace Meet" Thursday night.

The audience responded by

sending a strong "cease-fire" wire to President Truman. "We call upon you to restore honor to the name of the people of the United States by ordering an immediate cease-fire in Korea," the wire said.

The crowd that nearly filled the City Center Casino also cabled warm greeting to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions in Peking.

"We hold the murderous war against the Korean people as our shame and responsibility," they said. "We pledge to the representatives of the Korean people our unending efforts to achieve an immediate cease-fire. We also pledge to extend ourselves to end the remilitarization of Japan."

The speakers at the City Center gathering came from four racial groups in America. And their shoulder-to-shoulder solidarity as they sat on the platform was a symbol of the united movement

for peace that is developing here.

Hyun, the Korean-American, spoke with Paul Robeson, Negro singer and peace leader; Miss Reiko Urabe, Japanese American Peace leader, and Dr. John Kingsbury, former N.Y. City Welfare Commissioner, who recently came back from a peace gathering in Peking; Albert H. Kahn, the author of High Treason, Karen Morley, the actress, and Hugh Deane, writer on Asian affairs for the N.Y. Daily Compass.

Hyun, who had come from Los Angeles, where he is secretary of the Southern California Peace Committee, declared the racist war in Korea can explode into a still more terrible world war if Americans don't stop the present genocide operation.

UNITY FOR PEACE

Hyun emphasized the magnitude of the task that was before the people of the world.

the genocide war.

"The war in Korea has not only welded the Korean people together and steeled them," he said. "It has also united all the peoples of Asia against imperialism."

"For the first time one sees the Japanese people defending the Korean people in Japan, who were being deported to Korea. One also sees the Japanese people struggling against the remilitarization of their own land."

"And today we are seeing the unity of all the colored peoples of the world. This unity is developing from the war against the colored people of Korea."

"These colored peoples all have the same goal of freedom and equality and independence."

Dr. Kingsbury, the first speaker, was introduced by Mary Russak, leader of the New York Labor Conference for Peace. He described the situation in Korea as a

(Continued on Page 7)

Hallinan to Be in Bronx Tuesday

It'll be "Vincent R. Hallinan Day" in the Bronx Tuesday, and the Progressive Party presidential candidate's appearances in the borough will be highlighted by his address to a major election rally, at 8 p.m., at the Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard, near 183 Street. State-wide, congressional and local candidates of the American Labor Party will join Hallinan on the speaker's stand and in presenting to the people of the Bronx the Progressives' program for peace, Negro rights, civil liberties and increased living standards.

Speakers will include Corliss Lamont, candidate for U. S. Senate; Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the ALP; Howard Fast, author and candidate for Congress, 23rd C.D.; Charles Collins, vice-chairman, state ALP and the following state senatorial and assembly nominees; Belle Bailynson, 6 A.D.; Herbert Randall, 7th A.D.; Marion Gonzales, 4th A.D.; Daniel Sheppard, 26th S.D.; Consuelo Marcial, 5th A.D.; Jose Danila Sempritt, 25th S.D.

The big Bronx election rally will also feature a program of entertainment.

In the first visit to Queens by a presidential candidate in 1952, Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party standard-bearer, will make a whirlwind tour of the Borough's industrial area Wednesday, climaxed by his appearance at a peace rally at Lost Battalion Hall in Elmhurst that evening.

Sharing the platform with Hallinan will be Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Captain Hugh N. Mulzac, Executive Secretary of the Queens County American Labor Party, and Congressional candidate in the 5th district, will introduce Hauuinan.

Earlier Hallinan is scheduled to speak to workers gathered outside (Continued on Page 6)

Appeal Filed on Walter Irvin's Death Sentence

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—An appeal from the second conviction and death sentence of Walter Lee Irvin, surviving defendant in the three-year-old Groveland case, has been filed here in the Supreme Court of Florida by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP brief cites "the denial of change of venue, the prejudicial admission of improper evidence and refusal to admit admissible evidence, compounded by prejudicial argument and the refusal to grant necessary instruction."

The Groveland case had its beginning in July, 1949, when a wave of terror flared up in the central Florida area after four Negroes were accused of the rape of a 17-year-old farm wife. One of the men, Ernest Thomas, was shot and (Continued on Page 6)

1st Defense Witness Tuesday at '13' Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

Defense witnesses, the first of whom will be called to testify Tuesday, in the trial of the 13 New York Communists will show that the program of the Communist Party is no cellular conspiracy but a widely-publicized platform of a political party "centered around the

objective of securing peace, democracy and economic security," Mary Kaufman, attorney for two of the defendants, told the jury Friday.

The evidence will show, she said, that in carrying out this program the defendants fought for full employment, higher wages, equal rights for the Negro people and the defense of civil rights.

Defense witnesses will also tes-

tify, she added that it is the aim of the Communist Party to build a people's coalition "strong and powerful enough to elect a government that could eliminate the danger of fascism and war."

"This is what they (the defendants) describe as a people's front government," Mrs. Kaufman said. "The evidence will show they believed such a government would

make possible a peaceful advancement to socialism."

Mrs. Kaufman, who was a member of the prosecution staff in the Nuremberg trial of Nazi war criminals, was the second defense attorney to address the jury at the opening of the defense.

The defense case was launched Thursday by James Wright, Washington Negro lawyer. Defense attorneys John T. McTernan, Frank Serri and defendants Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, acting as their own counsel, made their opening statements at the beginning of the trial.

The defense opened after Judge Edward J. Dimock acquitted Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun, two of the defendants.

LOYALTY TO PEOPLE

Mrs. Kaufman told the jury that Betty Gannett and Louis Weinstock, the two defendants she represented, "gave their first allegiance to the people of this country."

"Out of their hatred of misery and want, out of a deep faith in their fellow men, they decided to work for an America where the dignity of every person would be fully realized," she said. "They joined the Communist Party because they believed it stood for this dignity. They believed that only through socialism could this be accomplished."

Mrs. Kaufman told how Miss Gannett came here from Europe with her parents as a young child, was educated in the elementary and business schools, and at 16 "became the breadwinner" for her family.

"She saw the sweatshop conditions under which her family had to toil," Mrs. Kaufman said. "She saw in her fellow human beings a great talent to make something better. She began to read books on social problems. Her studies brought her to the Communist Party."

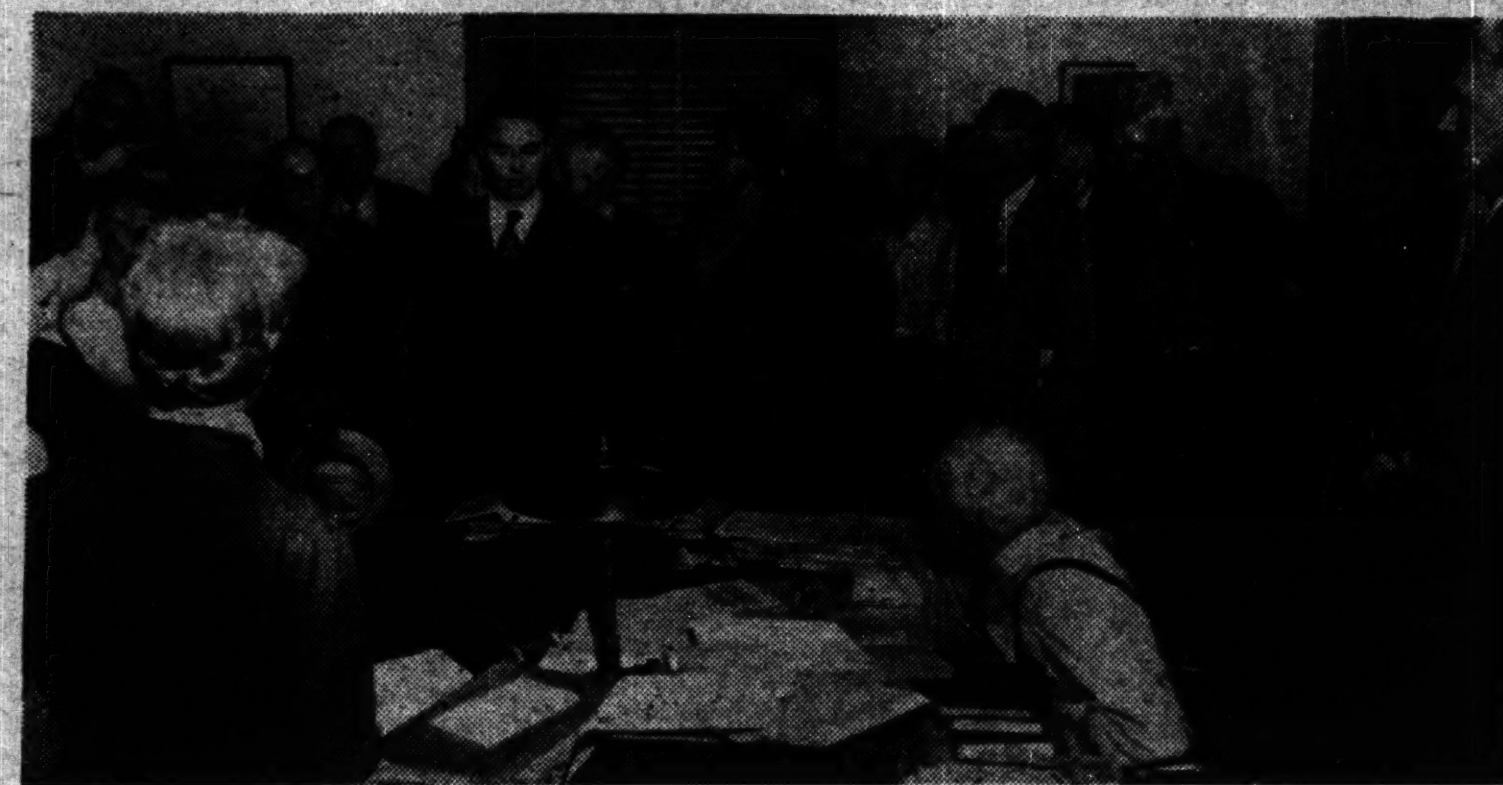
MINE UNION ACTIVITY

Mrs. Kaufman told how Miss Gannett, at 20, went into the coal mining fields of Ohio and West Virginia, where she helped miners and their wives to organize in face of terror.

"We will show she worked to start such great unions as auto, rubber and steel," the lawyer declared. "When the great depression occurred, Miss Gannett and others like her began to organize the unemployed. With this organization, with many struggles, which included beatings and jailings, evictions were stopped, relief and unemployment insurance was won."

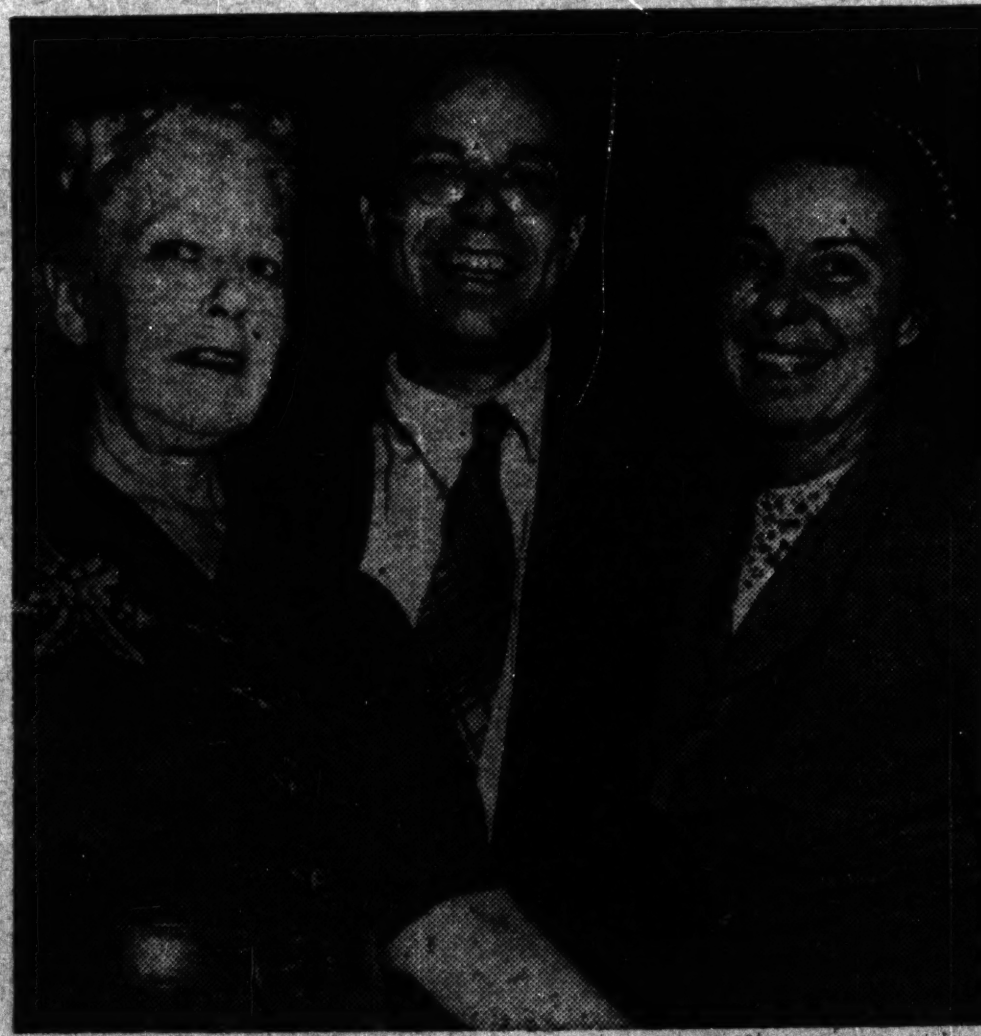
Miss Gannett became a leader and a teacher in the Marxist movement and was later placed in the (Continued on Page 6)

PENSION UNION DEFENDS ARRESTED LEADER



BAIL OF \$10,000 FOR WILLIAM J. PENNOCK, president of the Washington State Pension Union, was won after a 60-person delegation from the union (shown above) placed the demand for reduction from the outrageous \$25,000 bail before U.S. Attorney J. Charles Dennis (seated at desk). On the delegation was E. L. Pettus (head showing, far left), Pension Union leader and father of Terry Pettus. Terry Pettus was arrested Sept. 17 with Pennock and 16 others under the Smith Act.

Below, Pennock, his mother, Mrs. Marjorie Hill, and his wife, Louise, are shown as they met at the Pension Union convention after Pennock was released on the lower bail.



ARTHUR KAHN TELLS FORUM HOW FDR, JR., AIDED FRANCO

Arthur D. Kahn, American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the 20th C.D., exposed the support of Dictator Franco by his opponent, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., at an election forum Wednesday night. Kahn and Roosevelt, Jr., spoke before 150 persons at a meeting held by the League of Women Voters at the Joan of Arc Junior High School, 93rd St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Kahn, author and former Chief Editor of Intelligence the Information Division of the Military Government in Germany, drew most applause when he contrasted the ALP's position on Civil Rights with that of the two old parties.

"Both Stevenson and Eisenhower say they are for some form of FEPC," he said, pausing to stress the words "some form." Then he declared, "The ALP advocates an FEPC, but without any qualifications whatsoever."

"Furthermore," he said, "if Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Eisenhower really are for FEPC, as they say, they would just have to come out for the enforcement of the Bill of Rights and the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution and there would be no problem about getting FEPC."

"With us it isn't just talk. We have nominated Mrs. Charlotta Bass, a Negro woman, for vice-president. That is our answer."

With Clarence C. Van Bell, the Republican candidate, saying little about the main campaign issues, the meeting soon became a battle between Kahn and Roosevelt. In the question period, Roosevelt, who had tried to interrupt Kahn during his speech, felt it necessary to at-

tempt to deny his coddling of Franco.

However, Kahn nailed his effort at weaseling out of his past record by reminding the audience that the Liberal Party and the New York State Americans for Democratic Action debated at length before endorsing Roosevelt as a result of his support of the Spanish dictator and his poor attendance record in Congress.

While Roosevelt omitted saying anything about Korea because "I haven't the time," Kahn blasted continuation of the Korean war and quoted newspaper reports to show the widespread conviction that the war should be halted. He charged that both the Democrats and Republicans offer the American people a choice of war or depression, and branded this choice as an "un-American, subversive doctrine."

Rose Wallach, ALP candidate for State Assembly in the 5th A.D. and chairman of the West Side Women for Peace, charged that existing state and city rent control works for the benefit of landlords. She urged stronger rent control legislation and demanded an end to the provision that enables landlords to gouge 15 percent "voluntary" increases from tenants.

In response to a question asking whether she favored a 2½ percent hike in real estate taxes, Miss Wallach declared that she favored an even greater increase. She pointed out that more money could be collected from wealthy property in New York such as the Empire State Building, instead of by such means as the city sales tax, which she said should be abolished.

Says Congressmen Who Take Gifts Should Be Prosecuted

WILLISTON, N. D.—Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R-ND) said Thursday that any Congressman who accepts money from outside sources "to make sure that his budding statesmanship does not escape the attention of the people... is a fettered representative."

Burdick has said he will "sit out" the campaign because he cannot endorse Dwight D. Eisenhower for President.

Without mentioning Republican Vice-Presidential nominee Sen. Richard M. Nixon directly, Burdick said the law clearly makes government employees or officers receiving pay from the U. S. Treas-

ury subject to criminal prosecution if they accept further remuneration from outside sources.

Burdick said there is nothing to force a person to serve in Congress if he thinks the salary is too low. "Everyone knows a Congressman cannot put on the 'dog' and

be bigger in Washington than he really is on the present salary," Burdick added, "but if he attends to business, keeps high hats and parties out of his daily routine, there is a bare possibility that he will come out of Congress in about as good a condition as when he began."

Peace Is Key Issue Hallinan Tells PP

A NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN for a cease-fire in Korea dramatized by picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson speak were the highlights of a three-day meeting in Philadelphia of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. Vincent Hallinan, the Party's candidate for President, summed up the session, attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, by declaring that the "keynote issue before the American people in this 1952 campaign is the issue of peace—and that means peace in Korea as of now, an issue which both Eisenhower and Stevenson are carefully avoiding."

The committee, ending three days of discussion at the Broadwood Hotel which were attended by 85 committee members from 21 states, adopted a program of publicizing the peace issue through a stepped-up campaign drive including the mass circulation of the party's "peace pact card." The delegates also voted to mobilize peace picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson spoke featuring signs demanding their solution to the Korean war and calling for an immediate cease-fire.

Hallinan called on the Progressive Party leaders to carry the campaign "to the street corners, the shop gates, the union halls, and the meeting places of groups throughout the country."

The conference reaffirmed the party's policy of insisting of an immediate cease-fire in Korea with negotiations by civilians to follow which would "iron out" the prisoner-of-war issue, now causing the stalemate at Panmunjon.

The sessions which began last Friday evening were chaired jointly by Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the party, with Elmer Benson, former Minnesota governor, who could not attend because of illness, and Mrs. Alice Liveright, Philadelphia County Progressive Party chairman. Hallinan, who arrived from Connecticut on Saturday with a strenuous 85-day campaign trip through California, the

midwest and New England, enunciated the party's three-point campaign which he said had been greeted with enthusiasm wherever it had been presented.

Reporting on the organizational drive of the Progressive Party, C. B. Baldwin, national secretary and campaign manager, said that in November "at least 82 percent of the American people will be able to vote for the party following the drives throughout the country by state Progressive Party organizations to secure places on the state ballot." Already 20 such states have met ballot requirements, Baldwin said, despite the drastic tightening of state ballot laws in many states since 1948.

He announced that in the drives for signatures to get on the ballot more than 1,000,000 people had already heard directly about the PP and that 25 percent of these had signed the petitions.

The Negro representation committee report, unanimously adopted, called for campaigns to get the "largest possible vote for our candidates." Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, first Negro woman ever nominated for Vice President, resounding independent vote for the Progressive Party ticket for peace and equality is the most forceful notice the Negro people can give to the bosses of both old political parties that they must deliver on their long delayed promises of civil rights and full Negro representation," it said.

Mrs. Bass was confined to her home because of a heavy cold and was unable to attend the conference.

THE COMMITTEE adopted four major resolutions which dealt with ending the Korean war now, repeal of the Smith Act and the fight on McCarthyism, a stepped-up campaign for increased Negro representation and the struggle for civil rights, and full support to the 30,000 farm equipment strikers at the International Harvester Co.

The resolution on the Korean war cited Walter Lippmann, conser-

VICTORY RALLY ON OCTOBER 6

An old-fashioned victory jamboree, to celebrate the acquittal of Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun, will be held by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Monday, Oct. 6, at St. Nicholas Arena.

Music and entertainment will be mixed with brief speeches in the jamboree to cheer the two freed Smith Act victims and to organize freedom for the remaining 13 still on trial.

Tickets at 75 cents can be obtained only at the Arena, 66th St. and Broadway. The jamboree begins promptly at 7:30 p.m.

vative commentator for the Herald-Tribune, who asked last week: "Why does nobody who is campaigning discuss the Korean war, and why are we where we are, and how we might work out of this dead end." Lippmann answered his own question, "because for partisan purposes it hurts everybody who touches it."

Calling on "every member and every friend" of the Progressive Party "to enlist every one who desires peace, every man and woman irrespective of political allegiance, to step up the demand to end the killings and the fighting in Korea now," the cease-fire resolution declared:

"The Republicans call 'Truman's war.' The Democrats say it is also a 'Republican war.' It is time for the American people to make it nobody's war."

SEN. RICHARD NIXON, Republican vice-presidential candidate, was linked with McCarthyism in a resolution which charged that his slush fund provided by the California "millionaire's club" exposed further that the "cry of 'Communism' is a desperate effort to hide the real facts from the American people and to divert them from discussing the real issues." The National Committee demanded Nixon's resignation both as candidate and from the U. S. Senate. While lambasting the Republicans for their endorsement of McCarthyism, the Progressive Party assailed Stevenson's hypocrisy in "fishing for votes by denouncing McCarthy" while "campaigning on the same Big Lie."

AFL Broke Tradition, Made Convention A Stevenson Show

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor after 10 days of sessions in New York and wide publicity over the air and newspapers, came forth with only one

new element on the course of the 71-year-old labor body: the convention broke precedent and endorsed a presidential candidate, in this case Gov. Stevenson.

There was little interest among the delegates in anything but its action on the presidential campaign. Speeches from the platform by guests (and there weren't a half dozen from the delegates themselves) were mostly campaign oratory with the GOP and Democratic among them. Vincent Hallinan, the Progressive Party's candidate, was neither invited nor even asked for his views.

THE ONLY other aspect of the convention that was given prominence by its stage managers—although that, too, was overshadowed by the political show—was the attempt to turn it into a platform for the most extreme anti-Soviet war policy of the Dulles pattern. This was in large measure David Dubinsky's and Matthew Woll's part of the show. Jay Lovestone, secretary of the AFL's so-called Free Trade Union Committee, the stage manager was the promotor of an assortment of the vilest anti-Soviet poison spewers imported from abroad. They were given the platform to engage in a lie-contest.

The plan to turn the AFL convention into a loudspeaker for a stepped-up drive for war, more to the liking of the Social-Democratic influence within the federation and in Europe, was apparently held in view for some time. One element in that respect was to bring the AFL convention to New York City—the first time in 57 years. Much of the arrangement, as recognized in a special resolution of the convention, was in the hands of Dubinsky. The number of "auxiliary" helpers and attendants, "assistants" and other types of attaches of the

numerous committees or State Department inspired agencies, mainly concerned with war on Communism, were at times more numerous than the regular delegates present.

ON PRACTICALLY every question other than on its campaign stand, the AFL convention merely restated its old stand, and even retreated on civil rights and civil liberties.

While most speculation on the AFL's endorsement of Stevenson concerned its likely effect on Nov. 4, there was also the question whether in the longer run that step may not also push the Federation into both more active participation in politics and a departure from its so-called "non-partisanship." Four years ago when the AFL formed its political "non-partisan" arm, Labor's League for Political Education, it was greeted as an indication that the basic fight for participation by unions in political action was won. The old cry of "no politics in the union" no longer holds even in most unions notorious for their "pure and simple" tradition.

With the step taken by the 71st convention endorsing a candidate on the basis of issues—especially on repeal of Taft-Hartley—the AFL has unquestionably steered further from the old Compters "non-partisanship" rule. But while among the Federation's 8,000,000 members many may draw conclusions leading towards independent political action and third party, there is little indication of such thinking in the top bureaucracy, which is what the convention's composition essentially was.

THE STEVENSON endorsement was made despite strong opposition within the AFL's top councils. Why was such action taken? The AFL didn't even make endorsements in Roosevelt's campaigns.

It is obvious that the leaders reflect not only the membership's fear of an Eisenhower in the saddle, but they are fearful for their own position as leaders of labor. Many of them are attracted to the Democrats simply on the theory that the Truman Party does not use the Taft-Hartley club as harshly as a friend of Sen. Taft in the White House might. It is precisely on that theory that many of them are going all-out in support of the Truman foreign policy.

MOREOVER, there is considerable fear of new super-T-H legislation, especially a ban on industry-wide bargaining, that is being prepared by Sen. Taft for passage in the next Congress. The Democrats who addressed the convention made the most of this fear for vote-catching purposes. Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin even pointed to T-H as a "delayed action" bomb whose effects would be most terrifying in a period of greater unemployment. President Truman, in his letter to the convention, even referred to an article in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal, on Sen. Taft's next big project, a ban on industry-wide bargaining or strikes.

This thinking is reflected to a degree in the pro-Stevenson statement adopted by the convention. It declares the workers "must meet the new reactionary challenge that faces us" and that "the time for action is at hand."

"Let us meet our enemies on the new battlefield they have chosen. . . . Political neutrality would be an evasion of that responsibility. Our enemies do not pre-

COUNCILMAN BROWN RAPS RACIST HYSTERIA IN PRESS

City Council Acts Unanimously on Resolution of Negro Legislator

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE BIG BUSINESS newspaper campaign of violence and lynch-terror against the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples, stirred by their "crime wave" stories, was condemned unanimously by the New York City Council this week which warned that continued racist headlines "may cause serious trouble in the City of New York."

Acting on a resolution by Councilman Earl Brown, conservative Harlem Democrat, the Council memorialized "those newspapers and other publications guilty of the unfair and dangerous policy of using the words 'Negro' and 'Puerto Rican' in crime stories to stop this policy, and not describe any person charged with committing a crime by his race, color, religion or national origin."

THE unanimously-approved denunciation of the anti-Negro hysteria came after City Hall had been deluged with protests from Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, South Bronx and Jamaica—largest Negro communities in the city—and from widespread expressions of concern by white individuals and organizations. The Daily Worker was the first newspaper to demand editorially that city authorities stop the "crime wave" hoax as a threat to the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples and on Thursday, Sept. 18, Robert Friedman exposed the fake sex-attack stories as an "invention of the New York World-Telegram."

Councilman Brown assailed the

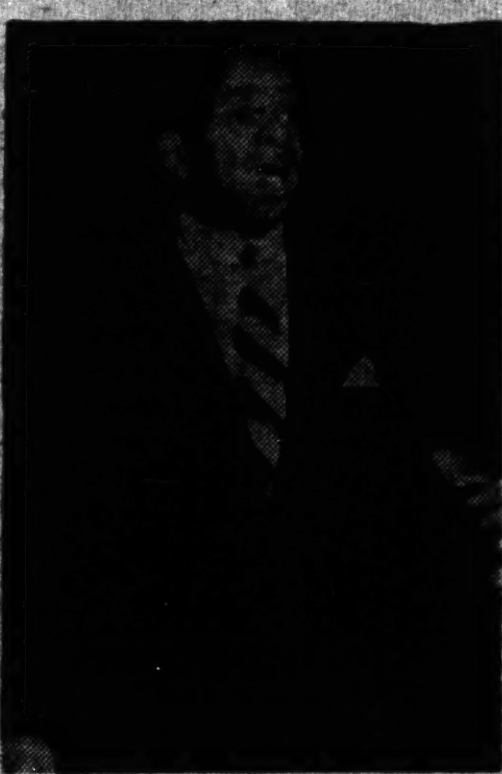
recurrent use in a single 'crime' story of the words 'Negro' and 'Puerto Rican' as "inimical to public safety and amity," contrasting this venomous racist treatment with the fact that "no newspaper describes any other person of any other racial or national group charged with committing a crime by his race or national group."

SINCE the outbreak of the "crime wave" myth a Ku Klux cross was burned in the Negro and white community of St. Albans, Queens, and the noted Negro singer Pearl Bailey was attacked by racist hoodlums in Fort Lee, N. J. Negro citizens have been threatened by police on hear-say or completely fabricated "sex" charges inflamed by a hysterical press and the tension has mounted to a point where open violence against Negro communities was subtly suggested by editorials in the hate-mongering press.

Brown called the "constant use of the words 'Negro' and 'Puerto Rican' throughout any stories about crime . . . patently unfair, uncalled for and dangerous" and charged those newspapers guilty of this bigoted practice with "short-sighted and opportunistic" policies.

In a statement to the press the Harlem legislator said that "not only is it unfair to those groups of citizens who are singled out by the press in crime stories but it is also dangerous to the entire public."

HE REVEALED a fact which The Worker and Daily Worker have previously exposed that po-



EARL BROWN

lice deliberately concoct a "Negro" in "sex attacks" even when the complainant makes no such charge.

"I was informed that one white woman," Brown asserted, "who stated that she had been raped by an unknown man in her home in Queens, said later that she did not inform the police that her assailant was a Negro. But they reported him as such."

"As a result of describing alleged rapists and other criminals by their race and color," Brown added, "many citizens, particularly women, are in a state of hysteria. In fact, whenever a Negro enters a subway train, some white women refuse to sit beside him and some white men stare at him scornfully." This embarrassing situation

was experienced by a Negro professor in one of our city colleges the other day."

BROWN accused the newspapers of using the "crime wave" stories to "sell more papers and to prejudice other citizens against the group with which he is identified," citing that some papers "have used the word 'Negro' at least six times in stories about alleged rape of women."

The Queens County Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement to Mayor Impellitteri, accused him and Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan of abetting the conspiracy of terror. It declared that the "hysteria has reached such a height in the borough that it is not safe for a Negro person to walk the streets."

Charging that the real crime wave was the anti-Negro, anti-democratic and warmongering intimidation whipped up by vigilantism and McCarthyite editorials, notably in the Long Island Star Journal and Long Island Daily Press, the Queens Communist leaders traced the course of violence in that borough.

FROM the stabbing of the Communist leader Robert Thompson, the attack on his daughter, and the stoning of his Queens' home last summer, to the Ku Klux fiery cross burning in St. Albans last week, the incitations to violence against Negroes and democratic-minded citizens of the borough

(Continued on Page 7)



WASHING MACHINES? ... REFRIGERATORS? THE 'TIMES' DIDN'T BOTHER ABOUT THE FACTS

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR
ON OCCASION the New York Times lies about the Soviet Union by innuendo, with some subtlety. But in an editorial entitled "Housewife's Lament," the Times on Sept. 10, lies blatantly, directly, without shame.

It all started with a letter by a housewife from Voroshilovgrad to the trade union paper Trud complaining that she couldn't get the new cook book and a washing machine. Taking off from that the Times editorial states:

"Mme. Soldatov and millions of housewives like her can't buy washing machines and refrigerators because these goods need steel, and all Soviet steel is earmarked for guns and tanks and for machines which help, directly or indirectly, to build armaments."

IT WAS coincidence of course that several weeks before that editorial appeared a new medium-priced refrigerator appeared in the department stores here. It retails for 1,200 rubles. In addition, and for a long time now, an 800 ruble refrigerator has been on sale here. It is adequate for a family of four and can be purchased without difficulty, no queuing, no wait for delivery.

Besides those a de luxe model large size ZIS refrigerator has been on sale for years. This one is expensive—or more correctly it was expensive until May 1 of this year. On that date the price was cut from 3,500 to 2,500 rubles.

AND WHAT about washing machines? For the past two years I've been here a 750 ruble washing machine has been on sale. It's been displayed and sold all over town, not only in the central department store, located just one block from the New York Times Moscow office.

Now let's see if those prices are beyond reach of the average housewife, first from the point of view of price. An unskilled worker in

and around Voroshilovgrad makes 800 rubles a month. The steel workers and coal miners in that area earn 1,500, 2,000 and in some cases as high as four or five thousand rubles a month. To put the washing machine or refrigerator prices in American terms—based on income American steel workers and miners receive—they come to about \$75 for a washing machine, about \$80 for the refrigerator.

PERHAPS these washing machines and refrigerators are available only in Moscow? I have seen them on sale in the Ukrainian steel town of Zaporozhye, in the Crimean vacation spot Yalta, in the auto town Gorky, in the Georgian capital Tbilisi, in Stalingrad and Leningrad.

Can it happen that refrigerators or washing machines won't be in stock in one or another city? Of course. Is that because steel is all going into war production? Nonsense! There's been a steady increase of production of consumer goods, especially those taking large quantities of steel. One reason the ZIS refrigerator was cut so drastically in price was because it comes off the Stalin auto plant assembly line faster than it can be handled. If these goods aren't in stock in some cities it's because of faulty distribution. Or it can be because of some bureaucratic mismanagement despite the Times refusal in advance to believe such explanations.

IN ADDITION to washing machines and refrigerators, electric irons, vacuum cleaners, a new model floor polisher are available all over. Any number of new types of inexpensive bicycles, tricycles, motorcycles have been filling the stores recently. Production of Moskvich and Pobeda model automobiles for sale to private persons has increased steadily. Last year, too, a very elaborate new toy electric train went into mass production.

Isn't there a curious Times read-

er interested in finding out why the editor of the Times doesn't ask his correspondent here whether you can buy washing machines and refrigerators in the Soviet Union?

Jeff School Lecture Series Starts Monday

A SERIES of five free lectures will begin Monday as part of the regular fall program offered by the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. All lectures start at 8 p.m. in the School Lounge.

Ray Wechsler, journalist and lecturer who has just returned from the Soviet Union, will give an eye-witness account in her lecture Monday, Sept. 29, on "The Meaning of Socialism for Women." On Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, Robert Fogel, LYL Student Director, will speak on "Morality and Youth." Tuesday night will be youth night at the school and the lecture is to be followed by a social.

On Wednesday, Oct. 1, the Jefferson School presents Dr. W. Alpheus Hinton in a talk, "Uprising in South Africa." Dr. Hinton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, will supplement his lecture with a film, "South Africa Uncensored." "Is There a Lesser Evil" will be the subject for the lecture on Thursday, Oct. 2. Miss Louise Jeffers, a leader in the Harlem community, will answer Compass columnist I. F. Stone's arguments for Stevenson.

The final lecture of the series will be given on Monday, Oct. 6, by I. B. Balin (in Yiddish) and Morris U. Schappes (in English).

The Worker

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FIRST CRACK IN THE FRAMEUP

THE COURT DECISION to throw out the crude frame-ups against S. W. Gerson and Isidore Begun, two of the Smith Act defendants at Foley Square, is a strong shot in the arm for the fight to save American democracy from the witchhunters.

As Gerson and Begun put it in their hard-hitting statement: "This is the first break in the creaky Smith Act frame-up structure. It is a victory for democratic-minded Americans irrespective of party."

From the very first day of these political frame-ups it has been evident that the government did not have a single piece of real evidence against any of the defendants. It had no evidence of arms or violence. It could not quote a single speech or article in which any of the defendants—whether they were any of the National Committee members now in jail or any others—had ever urged anyone to use force and violence against the United States government. The government could never find such evidence because such actions or speeches would be a monstrous distortion and mockery of everything for which the Communist Party and the theory of Marxian Socialism stands.

THE GOVERNMENT THEN INVENTED the theory of "conspiracy to teach and advocate force and violence" some time in the distant future. It hired FBI stoolpigeons to fit their prepared testimony to the needs of the FBI frame-up. The stoolies invented their own version of what was in the minds of the defendants.

The "evidence" of "conspiracy" against Gerson and Begun is the same perjured "evidence" that the government has manufactured against the 13 other defendants. They are just as innocent or as "guilty" as Gerson and Begun are—guilty that is of bravely advocating not force and violence but peace in Korea and in the world.

It was especially notable that the prosecution cited Gerson's connection with this paper as proof of his "conspiracy." This showed how far it wants to go in murdering the First Amendment in the United States. Washington has indicted nine journalists already, including William Allan, our Detroit correspondent, and the editors of the People's World in its war on free press and free speech. This victory shows that the country can halt this conspiracy to stifle newspapers critical of the war line in Washington. After two years of trying to brand peace advocacy as "subversive" the government has failed; peace is now the most popular cause in America, among all voters. The fight-back spirit of the people was dramatically shown by the thousands of voters in Brooklyn and Harlem who defied the hysteria to sign petitions that put Gerson and Benjamin J. Davis on the ballot. The wide response of the Trade Union Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act showed labor's growing resistance. All decent people can redouble their fight to save America's democratic heritage and peace with confidence. Let us open the prison doors for Dennis and his comrades. Let us deluge President Truman with requests for amnesty, for an end to these frame-ups which dishonor America. Let a terrific election campaign elect Gerson and Ben Davis as the people's answer to the witchhunters. The witch-hunters do not yet have America in their pocket though that is still their aim.

The subject for the evening will be "The Jewish Question" and it is to be discussed in the form of a lecture-symposium. Registration at the Jefferson School will continue through Monday, Oct. 6, when classes open for the 10-week fall term.

Charge Son Died Of Brain Tumor After Army OK

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A World War I veteran and his wife accused Army physicians of causing the death of their son by approving him for overseas duty despite a brain tumor.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Sinatra said their son, Lawrence, 21, suffered severe headaches when he was examined Aug. 20 in New York by army doctors.

The military physicians implied that the Army private was "faking" the headaches to avoid overseas duty, Mrs. Sinatra said, and told the parents to stop babying their son.

Pvt. Sinatra died of a brain tumor Sept. 18, at Hohenfels, Germany, five days after he arrived in Europe.

The Paper That Sparked the Campaign

"Already there is an upturn in our circulation campaign," Walter Lowenfels, who edits the Philadelphia edition of The Worker, told us Wednesday morning.

This was the day after Federal Judge Edward Dimock, presiding over the thought control trial of 15 Communist leaders in New York, threw the phony FBI frame-up out window for two of the defendants—S. W. Gerson and Isidore Begun.

Gerson was city editor of the Daily Worker a few years ago, and was a staff member many

years before that. Only a few weeks ago, almost 5,000 citizens in Brooklyn's 13th congressional district, where he lives, signed a nominating petition to place him on the ballot for Congress, in the face of the attempt of the government to frame him as a "subversive."

This first major break against big business efforts to paralyze the movement for peace, civil rights and decent living conditions through use of the fascist-like Smith Act will, we are confident, really rouse our readers into action.

For it must be admitted that big business has succeeded some in cutting into our circulation by spreading fear and terror through use of the Smith Act to arrest innocent people who oppose the government's war policies.

But, as Lowenfels said, now this partial victory, won by the developing popular opposition to the Smith Act—a resistance which The Worker helped to spark and organize—should spur everyone to get to work to put over our circulation campaign for 6,500 Worker subs and 1,000 for the

Daily Worker.

Right now, we have in only some 1,400 Worker subs and 600 for the Daily Worker. We're going to keep plugging right through the election campaign to get those subs.

Let every Worker reader who has not yet done so subscribe, also, to the Daily Worker. Only by getting the paper every day can you keep up with the campaign for peace, for democracy, for civil rights, for labor's fight for decent living standards.

AFL

(Continued from Page 4)

tice political neutrality," says the AFL.

BUT THE AFL's Council majority, cognizant of the strong opposition to its stand in some of the unions, also apologized for taking it. It is "none of our doing. It was forced upon by the reactionaries," begins the statement. At the same time the resolution only "urges" the workers to vote for Stevenson and adds:

"We emphasize that the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor and each and every one of their members are free to make their own individual political decisions without any compulsion on our part."

The political strategy of the AFL is essentially based on one issue—Taft-Hartley repeal. That was evident not only in its statement but throughout the proceedings. Even if Eisenhower had some concessions to the AFL's platform planks (which he hadn't), the endorsement would still go to Stevenson. The little word "repeal" was decisive. Foreign policy played no part for the AFL's leaders because the peace issue is the last thing to bother most of them, and their statement noted happily that on foreign policy both parties follow the same anti-Soviet war line.

IT IS IMPORTANT to note, however, that the leaders of the AFL have gone so far out on the limb with their own membership by staking everything on Taft-Hartley repeal, that they'll not be able to sidetrack their key platform demand as easily after this election as they did after 1948, assuming, of course, Stevenson wins.

The most significant speech before the convention was unquestionably that of Sen. Lehman. And it is apparently for that reason that the press ignored it. He like others followed the general Truman line of anti-Communism. But he also had plain language on civil rights and civil liberties, the only speaker in the convention to do so.

RAPPING McCarthyism and McCarranism and the McCarran thought-control law, and the McCarran-Walter immigration act, Lehman said:

"Do not think my friends of the labor movement, that this sort of attack is reserved only for a few government officials and college professors. The weapon can be used, it has been used, to attack labor unions and their officers, too. It has been used to strike terror into the movie industry, the stage, the press and the schools.

"This legislation is on the statute books ready to be used against you and me, and all others who do not agree with some reactionary authority subscribed to by these false patriots. Just put an attorney general in the cabinet who wants to disregard the spirit of the constitution in favor of the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon-Ferguson Law and you and all of us will have reason for deep concern.

"The labor movement could well be an early victim. And then the schools and the churches. I am convinced that the repressive provisions of these laws now on the statute books are just as dangerous

Trial of '13'

(Continued from Page 3)

educational department of the party's national leadership, Mrs. Kaufman stated, and the main overt act charged against her was an article she wrote "urging unity, peace and security."

Weinstock, the lawyer said, came here from Hungary, became a house painter, "learned that millions of immigrant workers were subject to special discrimination" learned of the labor struggles from the great strikes and joined the Communist Party.

FOUGHT FOR JOBLESS

As leader of his local painters union, Mrs. Kaufman recalled, Weinstock concerned himself with the needs of the unemployed, and organized 3,000 AFL locals into the AFL Committee for Relief and Unemployment Insurance. This, she pointed out, was a large factor in winning the fight for relief and government insurance for the jobless.

She told how Weinstock led the fight which rid the building trades unions of gangster leadership, how as leader of Painters District Council 9 for 10 years he opened the door that had heretofore barred Negro workers from the painters unions, how he was officially cited for rallying the painters in support of the war against Germany and Japan.

Mrs. Kaufman asked the jurors to try to wipe out any prejudices they may have against Communists and "listen to the evidence in this case as though you have heard of the Communist Party for the first time."

The trial was recessed until Tuesday, there being no session Monday on account of the Yom Kippur holiday.

Hallinan

(Continued from Page 3)

factories and warehouses in the Long Island City area.

The night meeting is scheduled for 8. Tickets, \$1.20 and 50 cents, may be had at Queens County ALP, 63-61 Saunders Street.

Hallinan will be honored by the Bronx Women's Committee of the American Labor Party at a luncheon Tuesday at The Senate, 210 East 188 Street, Bronx.

Howard Fast, candidate for Congress in the 23rd C.D. on the ALP ticket, will also speak.

There will be a number of original songs to be performed by the composer-artist Earl Robinson, author of "Ballad for Americans."

Subscription to the luncheon is \$2.75 and reservations are still being accepted by the Treasurer Mrs. Hilda Brook, 2391 Webb Avenue, Bronx, 63, CYpress 5-3781.

to American labor as the repressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law, and . . . must also be struck from our statute books."

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "No Resting Place," Abbey Theatre Players in a haunting Irish film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 420 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

SING OUT FOR HALLINAN AND BASS at People's Artists "Ballot Box" Hootenanny and Dance, tonight Saturday, Webster Hall.

MAKE NEW FRIENDS at a "Get Together" party at the 6th So ALP Club, 93 Ave B—new "Get Acquainted" dances and participation games. Dancing and refreshments. Cont. \$1. Take Ave B bus at Klein's to Sixth St.

VILLAGE ALP announces Calypsochore Nite Sat. Sept. 27, 249 W. 13 St. 8:30 p.m. Sub. \$1.

TWO FILMS—Earl Robinson "Children & Peace" and The Quakers "A Time for Greenness" plus eyewitness report by Vol. of U. S. Counter Intelligence Corps in Germany. Social, refreshments. Cont. 50c, ALP, 154 W. Tremont Room 204, Bronx.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "No Resting Place," Abbey Theatre Players in a haunting Irish film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 420 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

Nixon Barred FEPC in '49

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—

When the House Labor subcommittee on Fair Employment Practices adopted a report in 1949 recommending an FEPC with enforcement powers, the only negative vote was cast by Richard Nixon, then a Congressman from California.

This fact was recalled recently by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) chairman of the subcommittee shortly after Nixon was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Republican national convention at Gen. Eisenhower's suggestion.

Subsequently, the subcommittee report was bottled up in the House Labor Committee for many months by Reps. Graham Barden (D-NC) and John S. Wood (D-Ga), with the help of Nixon.

Irvin

(Continued from Page 3)

killed by a sheriff's posse; the other three were tried in an atmosphere of tension and race hate and were convicted. Charles Greenlee, the youngest, was given life imprisonment and did not appeal. Irvin and Samuel Shepherd were sentenced to death.

On the eve of the scheduled new trial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court when it reversed Shepherd's and Irvin's convictions, Shepherd was shot to death on a lonely Florida road by Sheriff Willis McCall, who seriously wounded Irvin.

Attorneys representing Irvin are Alex Akerman, Jr., and Paul C. Perkins of Orlando, and Thurgood Marshall, Jack Greenberg, and Elwood W. Chisholm of the NAACP national office in New York.

Capt. Mulzac to Be On WMCA Monday

Capt. Hugh Mulzac, American Labor Party candidate for Congress from the 5th District, Queens will deliver a radio address over WMCA at 7:15 p.m. Monday on "The Vital Issues of the 1952 Elections."

Capt. Mulzac, who was the first skipper of the Liberty ship, the SS Booker T. Washington is now executive secretary of the Queens ALP.

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A.L.P. Candidate for U.S. Senate

HOWARD

FAST

A.L.P. Candidate for Congress

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MARCANTONIO

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Meet 23rd C.D. Candidates

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MARION GONZALEZ

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Monday, September 29 at 8 p. m.

"The Meaning of Socialism for Women"

What I saw in the new Soviet Union

Speaker: RAY WESCHLER (just returned from Soviet Union)

Wednesday, October 1 at 8 p. m.

"Uprising in South Africa" — Its meaning for us

Speaker: DR. W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON (Secretary, Council on African Affairs)

Tuesday, September 30 at 8 p. m.

"Morality and Youth" — Youth Night, Social

Speakers: ROBERT FOGEL, (LYL Student

Director)

Thursday, October 2 at 8 p. m. — "Is There a 'Lesser Evil'?"

An answer to I. E. Stone's arguments for Stevenson

Speaker: MISS LOUISE JEFFERS, (Harlem Community Leader)

Monday, October 6 at 8 p. m. — "The Jewish Question"

Lecture-Symposium — Speakers: I. B. BAILIN (in Yiddish)

MORRIS U. SCHAPPES (in English)

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RUTH, ILSA and
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BROWN

(Continued from Page 4)

has steadily mounted, said the statement. In recent weeks an inter-racial couple in the Marine Terrace project were subjected to threatening phone calls, a Negro porter was held on a "stabbing charge" despite the woman's unwillingness to press the charge, a 17-year-old Negro youth was savagely treated on the "dubious charge of having committed murder and some 20 rapes," and Levittown Negro families defying the Jim Crow restrictive covenants, have received threatening demands that they move—or else.

The Queens County Communist Party demanded that Impellitteri, Monaghan and Borough President James Lundy act immediately to "put a stop to this reign of terror."

CITY AUTHORITIES were further pressed by Howard Fast, world-famous author who is the American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the 23d C. D. in the Bronx. In telegrams to Impellitteri and his election opponents, followed up by a delegation from his district to City Hall this week, Fast urged a meeting with the Mayor to "put immediate halt to this fast mounting danger."

"The important crimes," he charged, "are being committed not by any one individual 'criminal' but by the breeders of fear and hatred and if not halted quickly threatens to incite race riots against, first, the Negro people, and then other minority groups."

Fast pointed out to Impellitteri "that just as you properly defended the Italian people against slanders, so it is now necessary to defend the Negro people against similar and even greater malice."

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Peace Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

ed the immense peace sentiment at the preliminary peace conference in Peking, and spoke with joy of the goodwill that the Chinese and other Asian peoples showed to all friendly Americans. He added he was especially happy to carry out one mission given him by his friends in China. That was to "give our love to Paul Robeson."

Dr. Kingsbury gave Robeson that message as he introduced the great singer. And Robeson held the crowd with his magic for a half hour as he sang and spoke of peace.

ROBESON'S TALK

Robeson spoke of the American people's will for peace that he had seen in a cross-country trip for the Progressive Party. He told, for instance, of a Negro soldier who begged him to keep on fighting to bring the boys home from Korea. "Because I was there," the soldier added. "What you said is true, every word of it."

"War will cease," said Robeson. "That's the meaning of meetings like this one tonight. They are making powerful decisions for peace in China, now. Our job is to build the peace movement here."

Miss Urabe said the Japanese people and all the Asian people were asking the Americans: "What are you doing for peace?"

"This meeting tonight," she declared, "is tantamount to our pledge to double and redouble our efforts to fight more vigorously for peace; for an immediate cease-fire in Korea; to end warfare in Viet-

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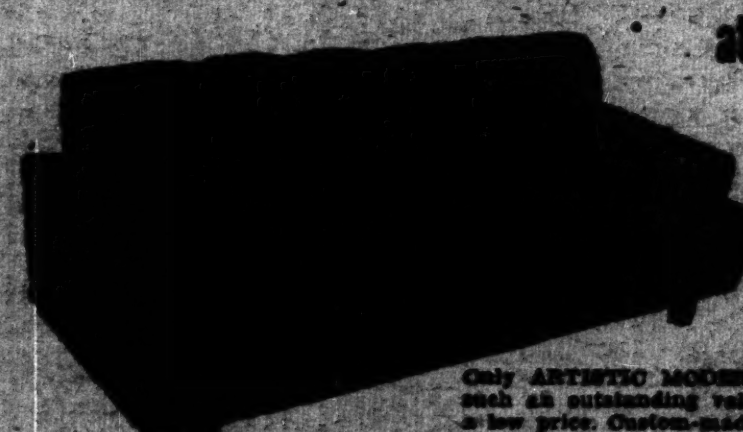
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nam and Malaya; to stop remilitarization of Japan; to improve trade relations; and to bring our own men back to us."

She told of the thousands of peace demonstrators in Osaka and Tokyo on the second anniversary of the Korean war, and of the refusal of Japanese people to cooperate with American war plans.

Miss Urabe denounced the white supremacy policy of the American occupation. "Everyone along state highways," she said, "Japanese see signs posted 'No Japanese allowed.' And Japanese are barred from some of the best hotels and resorts in their own land."

Albert H. Kahn opened his talk with an attack on racism in America. He had just come from New Mexico where children are whipped in the public schools for speaking Spanish.

"If we speak of democracy, let's fight for it here," he said.

Kahn called the Korean war "the greatest crime in the world today."

Karen Morely gave a simple but moving reading of letters from American soldiers in Korean war prison camps, telling of the good food and the friendship they were getting from their captors.

Hugh Dean, who spent several years in China, refuted some of the lies about the treatment of mis-

sionaries in China. The facts are that some missionaries were spies for their home countries, he said. They made regular reports to government officials.

Cabled greetings were read from Kuomojo, chairman of the China Peace Committee and Liu Ningyi, secretary general of the Preparatory Committee, Asian Pacific Peace Conference, Peking.

Greetings also came from Yoshitaro Hirano, Japanese delegate to the Peking peace conference, and from Dr. James Endicott, chairman of the Canadian Peace Movement.

A Chinese youth chorus furnished delightful entertainment.

9 More POWs Wounded by Clark's Guards

TOKYO.—Nine war prisoners were injured in the second attack this week on the Cheju Island POW camp by Gen. Mark Clark's guards, Clark's headquarters admitted Friday.

Forty-nine prisoners had been wounded in a previous attack the same week.

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Hallinan Here Monday; Speaks at 5 Harlem Rallies

FRESH FROM shopgate talks with workers all through the eastern states, the fighting presidential candidate for peace and civil rights, Vincent Hallinan, will hit the big town in an intensive series of personal appearances this week.

The Progressive Party candidate will carry his fighting expose of the war parties into Harlem Monday night with four street corner speeches in the old tradition. The meetings, arranged by the Harlem Campaign Committee of the American Labor Party (New York State arm of the PP) will cover the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Assembly Districts.

He will be accompanied on his whirlwind trip by ALP Senatorial

candidate Corliss Lamont, state ALP chairman Vito Marcantonio, ALP Congressional candidate Andronicus Jacobs of Harlem, State Senator Wm. J. Bianchi and ALP State Senate nominee Rev. John J. Sasa.

Fifty thousand leaflets have gone out announcing the meetings. The first will take place at 115th St. and Lenox Ave. at 9 p.m., the second at 126th and Lenox, the third at 9:30 at 144th St. and Eighth Ave. and the last at 145th and Broadway. The four ALP Assembly Candidates from these ADs, will each speak when Hallinan hits their area. They are Manuel Medina in the 14th, Carl D. Lawrence in the 12th, Domona

Carrett in the 13th and Ethel Riley in the 11th.

In addition to the four big Harlem meetings, Hallinan will make five other speeches in New York Monday, plus a radio broadcast. At 7:15 a.m. he will speak to longshoremen "shaping up" at Christopher and West St. From noon to 1 p.m. he will speak at the corner of 23 St. and Eleventh Ave., where dock workers congregate during lunch hour. At 7 p.m. the Progressive candidate will speak at the corner of 14 St. and Irving Pl. (between Fourth and Third Ave.). From there, at 7:20 p.m., he will move to Waverly and Sixth Ave., and then at 8:20 he will speak at the Benjamin Franklin High School

at E. 116 St. and the East River Drive.

Tuesday night, Sept. 30, Hallinan will carry the Peace Party's banner into the Bronx, where he will make a series of talks. On Oct. 1 he will tour the borough of Queens and on Oct. 2 and 3 he will be in Brooklyn. On Oct. 8 he will be joined by his running mate, vice presidential candidate Mrs. Charlotta Bass, who will swing through New York in a series of meetings.

In his hard hitting campaign, Hallinan has received an enthusiastic response at shop gates to his emphasis on peace in Korea now, with the remaining issue of the POWs to be settled later. Ripping the "lesser evil" theory, he has

emphasized that the hope for world peace lies primarily in the development of a liberal movement in this election.

"If we get 500,000 votes," he said at Philadelphia last weekend, "We lose the election. If we get a million votes, we win, and if we get two million votes, we score a great victory." Anything above that, he said, will be a major road block to either of the two old party's war plans.

Both Demos and Republicans will be watching Hallinan's New York campaign with fearful interest. They are afraid—with good reason—of the dynamite in his "Peace in Korea Now" stand, and in his straightforward civil rights stand.

Mrs. Gerson Tells How She Felt At News of Her Husband's Acquittal

How does the wife of a Communist feel when after living for more than a year in the shadow of fear—and almost certainty—that soon her husband would be taken from her to serve five years in jail, that fear is suddenly, unexpectedly removed from her?

Here is the way it was put by Sophie Gerson, vital and attractive wife of Simon W. Gerson, one of the two defendants in the thought-control trial at Foley Square who were suddenly acquitted by Judge Edward Dimock early this week.

Thirteen other Communist leaders, co-defendants are still on trial.

"It seems like an unbelievable kind of business, especially when the 13 others are still there on trial, and you read of the 18 more arrested last week and facing the same sort of ordeal," she told The Worker. "You certainly cannot separate yourself from them. Not that you want to be back where they are, but you want them to be where you are."

TEARS OF JOY

Her phone kept ringing constantly all evening Tuesday, the day of the verdict, and all day Wednesday until late at night, with people, many of them weeping, congratulating her.

"You don't sound happy," some of them said. "I certainly am," she told them. But she had just got through talking to the wife of one of the Communist leaders who has already served more than 14 months in jail.

"You know, my identity with them is quite complete," she declared.

She said she would continue to work actively in a fraternal capacity in the "families' committee" of Smith Act victims, an "organization that is dedicated to its own dissolution."

Thirteen-year-old Billy Gerson's reaction was also one of deep concern for the other defendants still on trial.

"Gee, that's swell," he said when told the news. "But there should not be any separation; they're all just as innocent as daddy."

FROM ALL OVER

The Gerson home has been besieged by friends and neighbors since the news was first broadcast. Calls, wires and notes from all over town, from New Jersey, Albany, Westchester County, from former neighbors in Manhattan.

"As I walk down the street, people are still congratulating me," Mrs. Gerson said.

Gerson is candidate for Congress on the Peoples Rights Party ticket in the 13th district in Brooklyn, where he lives. His campaign workers, who had obtained more than 4,300 signatures to place him on the ballot only a few weeks ago, were naturally overjoyed.

"Gee whiz, we can really put on a campaign now," one worker remarked on hearing the news.

Pert dynamic Sylvia Frumkin, campaign director of the Citizens Committee for Gerson, told The Worker that several people were so overcome when she called them with the news last Tuesday, they started to cry.

PETITIONS' EFFECT

"Many said that now I can really see that the shoe leather we used in the petition drive has paid off in more ways than one," Mrs. Franklin related.

"And just as we feel that the 4,361 signatures played their part in Si's acquittal, we feel that piling up a huge vote for him will help free the others persecuted under the Smith Act, and help the fight for amnesty."

Every Gerson election worker feels that this is a campaign whose significance extends far beyond the confines of the 13th congressional district, she said. It is viewed as part of the "fight-back campaign" which has resulted in this "marvelous victory"—meaning the freedom of Gerson and Isidore Begun.

"People in the 13th remember Pete Cacchione's record as city councilman," Mrs. Frumkin told The Worker. "They recall how he devoted himself to fighting for the daily needs of the people. They're aware that people interested in spreading war, in destroying public housing, rent control, price control, in jacking up taxes for the people so they can profiteer, in denying rights of Negroes—that these are the people who were trying to send Gerson to jail and in imprisoning other Communists."

She called specific attention to Sen. Richard Nixon, and noted that he was financed by people who were interested in destroying public housing and rent controls, and in making huge profits out of the war program.

"How did Nixon go about per-

forming his services for these people?" she asked. "He became a champion persecutor of Communists."

Mrs. Frumkin said the Gerson campaign committee was swinging into intensive action which would go right up to Election Day. A weekly broadcast has already been arranged over WQXR. The first took place last Wednesday. The second will take place this

DOCKERS NEWS QUESTIONS ARBITRATION VOTE COUNT

Pointing to the wage gains won by the coal miners and questioning the validity of the pro-arbitration poll of the longshoremen's union, Dockers News, voice of the rank and file, called on the workers not to depend on the arbitrator.

"The fight must continue by showing the shipowners that we will not settle for less than our just demands, arbitrator or no arbitrator," said Dockers News in its latest issue.

The little mimeographed one-page paper that carried the fight daily during last year's 26-day portwide tieup, asks:

"What has (Joe) Ryan gotten for us in the last two years? In 1950—a dime; in 1951—another dime; in 1952—arbitration."

In contrast, Dockers News points to "the highest wages in our industry" on the West Coast and a pension of \$100 (plus social security). Also to the \$1.90 a day raise plus 10 cents a ton on wel-

fare, a raise totaling \$5.60 a day in the past two years.

"If the whole port were polled in an honest election, with centralized voting machines, without the supervision of mobsters in many locals, there is no doubt that the majority of the longshoremen would have voted against the arbitration sell-out proposal," says the paper.

Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, claimed the vote in the port for arbitration was 11,855 to 3,091.

It was the refusal of the members to acquiesce in Ryan's count on acceptance of 10 cents that led to last fall's strike.

The shipowners offered a raise of eight cents an hour against the ILA's demand of 50 cents.

HALLINAN WILL SPEAK ON WNYC, MONDAY AT 2:30

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, has been granted broadcast time over WNYC next Monday, Sept. 29, from 2 to 2:30 p.m.

The time has been granted in reply to a request made by the American Labor Party for "time equal to that given Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson when their speeches to the recent American Legion convention were carried over WNYC."



Pravda

(Continued from Page 1)

American slanderer under the mask of diplomat, all mixed up in lies." Pravda considered Kennan's analogy between Moscow residence and Nazi internment particularly scurrilous, and said:

"This crude anti-Soviet trick leaves no doubt that such words could be said only by a man who cannot restrain his vicious anti-Soviet hostility, who not only does not want improvement in Soviet-American relations but takes advantage of any opportunity to worsen them."

"Kennan long ago recommended himself as an enemy of peace and therefore of the Soviet Union as evidenced by all his past activity."

"Now it isn't a question of Kennan's past speeches, but of his present hostile statement against the Soviet Union, not by a private individual but the American ambassador to the USSR."

"How should we characterize this unworthy behavior of Ambassador Kennan?"

TONIGHT!

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